PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette

No. 54,880.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
"UNTOUCHED BY HAND."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Nov.	MALWA	10658	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10,913
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	9500
18th "	EGYPT	7918	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	7505
1910				
1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6858	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA ..	9505
15th "	ARABIA	7902	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
29th "	DELHI	8090	.....	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTEN	9491
12th "	INDIA	7911	.....	...
19th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7555	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7919
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
* 23rd "	ARCADIA	7900	.....	...
26th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10513	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	7902	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10559
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7555	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at the place between 12-30 and 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,900 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 534	Rs. 713 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 518„ Rs. 557	Rs. 782 „ Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
C City of Athens	6294	...	Nov. 16
A Trafford Hall	5291	Nov. 22	Dec. 3
C City of York	7705	„ 29	„ 8
C City of Glasgow	6467	Dec. 3	„ 13
B City of Madras	4884	„ 13	„ 20
		1910	1910
43 City of Manchester	5294	Jan. 14	Jan. 29
43 City of Athens	5894	Feb. 5	Feb. 18
A Trafford Hall	5291	Mar. 5	...
43 City of York	7705	Feb. 22	Mar. 10
B Scottish Hall	4642	Mar. 5	...
B City of Madrid	4899	„ 18	Mar. 29
43 City of Glasgow	6300	„ 22	Apr. 15
43 City of Calcutta	7412	Apr. 1	„ 26
B City of Madras	4884	„ 8	„ 21
43 City of Manchester	5294	„ 19	May 7
B Walton Hall	4930	„ 29	„ 5
A Trafford Hall	5291	May 24	...
C City of Karachi	6300	„ 27	May 31
43 City of Benares	6773	June 3	June 15

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES.

From Bombay or Karachi	1st Class, Surgeon and Stewardess.	2nd Class, only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.
	Single Return	Single Return	Single Return
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To Suez	418 627	286 462	247 317
„ Port said	445 677	332 513	269 372
„ Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	578 903	429 648	405 770
„ Liverpool	602 940	462 705	517 792
„ London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning viâ Marseilles or Naples	653 *1138	488 *856	570 *982

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 Rs. 737, and Rs. 815, respectively.

The above rates include passage by E.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Corps.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Athens †	6300	...	26th February
A. Trafford Hall	5291	2nd March	...
C. City of York	7705	22nd March	29th March
A. City of Vienna	4672	6th April	...
C. City of Glasgow	6467	...	12th April
C. City of Calcutta	7412	25th April	22nd April
C. City of Manchester	5294	...	7th May
A. Trafford Hall	5291	24th May	...
C. City of Karachi	6300	...	31st May
C. City of Benares	6773	...	24th June

* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Class.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
C City of York	7705	22nd Aug. (6 0	13th Sept. 1910.
C City of Glasgow	6467	12th Sept. „	10th Oct. „
C City of Calcutta	7412	22nd „ „	7th „ „

* Via Marseilles or Naples.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Son's Agency.
Karachi— „ (Killick, Nixon & Co. Agents). Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route viâ.
DWARKA	1,600	Tnr. 18th Nov.	5 p.m.	Cl Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri 19th Nov.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 22nd Nov.	11 a. m.	P.D. & CM.

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

* Porebundar, Dwarka and C. Mandvis.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,600 tons, on Thursday, 18th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WADOONGA," 2,412 tons, on Monday 22nd Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basrah.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, sailing on or about the 20th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

15th November, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnon	25th Nov, 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. „
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Riquier	20th Jan., 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,120	X.	17th Feb. „
DUMBEA	3,665	Rebufat	17th Mar. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,395	Guiconnet	14th Apr. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,120	X.	3rd Dec. 1909.
DUMBEA	3,665	Rebufat	31st Dec. „

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* KANZLER	3,500	Ulrich	25th Nov.
† SOMALI	2,400	Gerdner	9th Dec.
* KAISER	2,724	Von Holtz	23rd Dec.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Dar-es-Salaam Ports.

† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th November, 1909.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,

Post Box 249, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

BAGGAGE received and shipped.

PASSENGERS on Transports met and every assistance rendered.

SURPLUS heavy baggage shipped cheaply as cargo or warehoused.

SOUTHAMPTON AGENTS:

PICKFORDS LD., Military Baggage Agents.
DAWSON BROS., Lloyds Agents

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.B.	Months.	Port.
"Harkeslen"	.....	..2724...November	...Philadelphia
"Haigh Hall"	.....	..3069...November	...Philadelphia

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
SOMALIA	6851	G. Gilfillober	16th Nov. 1909
KOMMODUS	5493	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	15th „ 1909
AFRIDA	1719	G. Raicich	31st Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	6791	G. Gilfillober	16th „ „

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
PERSIA	E. Giorgevich	5385	23rd Nov. 1909.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KORRADIN	5493	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	15th „
AFRIDA	4230	G. Raicich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4382	G. Gilfillober	16th „
KOMMODUS	5493	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	15th „
AFRICA	4770	G. Raicich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4382	G. Gilfillober	16th „
KORRADIN	5493	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
E. F. HERCHINAND	6045	E. Nicolas	28th January
PERSIA	5385	P. Giorgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6900	B. Reisnars	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7563	B. Cabol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 385 to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 577-8 „ 750 *
Single Class to London	„ 480 „ 625 *
Single Class to London and back	„ 767-8 „ 1020 *

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675
Single Class to London	„ 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	„ 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, PAWAL PINDI, HARIPUR, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„ 15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	Peking
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Makden	San Francisco
Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank; Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 17,55,000
Reserve Fund	„ 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld,

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent, For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

IN
WATCHES

WE
COMPETE
FOR
QUALITY
NOT
PRICE.
PLAIN
OR
COMPLICATED.

NICKEL,
SILVER,
GOLD,

Watch & Clock Catalogue on Application.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.
Jewelers, Watchmakers and Clockmakers.

INDIAN PATENT STONE.

FLOORING TILES
REINFORCED AND
SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS,
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON
COLUMNS & RAILINGS.

GARLICK & Co.,

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS.
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND
ANTIMALARIC RANA,
INCOMPARABLE SPECIFIC AGAINST MALARIAL FEVERS,
AS A SURE GUARANTEED CURE.
PREPARED
By the Chemist FRANCESCO RANA of BARI (ITALY).

The only preparation of the kind taken in consideration of the recent International Exhibition of Milan, and awarded with a Silver Medal.

Adopted also by the Ministry for foreign affairs for the use of the medical ambulatories attached to the Royal Italian Schools in foreign countries.

It combats rapidly and radically malarial fevers of every kind and in every stage, whether acute, chronic or convalescent and is a first rate preservative for persons who are obliged to live in unhealthy districts.

By its being continually used, even after cure, it becomes an excellent reconstituent of the strength, of indisputable efficacy, and exempt from any inconvenience.

It is agreeable to the taste, easy of assimilation, and perfectly tolerated.

Taken as a preservative by persons living in unhealthy places, and as a strengthner, one tablespoonful is sufficient for adults, half for children, and one teaspoonful for little children.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
103, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON
CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

MONGINI BROTHERS,

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous
SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles	Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles	Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET.
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

STANDARD

PHOTOGRAPHIC, DRAWING AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS
OF
ALL KINDS
Are supplied at very moderate rates
BY THE
PHOTO STORES CO., LTD.
(CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.)
SOLE AGENTS:—
OF "JONGLA PLATES AND PAPERS."
FOR INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
ADDRESS:—
KALBADEVI ROAD, near Jambulvadi, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address: "PISOKO."

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „ „
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "DELHI," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, and COLOMBO are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Coy.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have tickets of admission to Victoria Terminus, on the occasion of the arrival of HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, at 8-30 A.M. Standard Time, on the MORNING of WEDNESDAY, the 17th November, 1909, are requested to enter the Station through the Main Door, leading into the Telegraph and Booking Offices, under the Porch, opposite the Municipal Offices.

Admission to the station after 8-15 A.M. will not be permitted.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, dated 15th November, 1909.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a fare and a half will be issued between any two Stations, on the G.I.P. Railway (except for Passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan both inclusive) from the 1st to the 31st December, 1909, and will be available for completion of the Return Journey up to the midnight of the 14th January, 1910.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the Undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 13th October, 1909.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on the occasion of the ARRIVAL of HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY on WEDNESDAY the 17th November, 1909, the following roads will be temporarily RESERVED for public purposes from 8 A.M. until the Viceregal Cortege has passed:—

HORNBY ROAD,
GRUIKSHANK ROAD,
KALBADEVI ROAD,
PAREL ROAD,
GRANT ROAD,
NEW GAMDEVI ROAD,
CHAUPATI,
and WALKESHWAR ROAD.

This order is made under sub-section (1) of Section 23 of Act IV. of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 1st November, 1909.

RAILWAY BOARD.

TENDERS FOR TIMBER SLEEPERS.
SUBSIDIARY NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Railway Board's advertisement dated Simla, the 6th October, Broad Gauge Sleepers 10' by 10" by 5" for the Eastern Bengal State Railway, it is notified for the information of intending Tenderers that Tenders for Sleepers 9' 6" by 10" by 5" will also be received and considered by the Railway Board in response to the above call.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary.
Calcutta, the 12th November, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MAPARA GANGJI WADJI, late of Bombay, ruksena Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, Mehta, in the Service of Chaturbhuj Morarji, deceased.

1. THAKAR MEGHJI KORJI, of Bombay, Bhathia, Hindu Inhabitant, Mehta in the service of Chaturbhuj Morarji residing at Khand Bazar, outside the Fort.
2. THAKAR JERAM NARANJI, of Bombay, Bhathia, Hindu inhabitant, Mehta, in the service of Chaturbhuj Morarji residing at Anant Rashi's Cart outside the Fort, and
3. Dungarsi Surji, of Bombay, Bhathia, Hindu inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Bhatharao Wadi, outside the Fort, the surviving executors named in the will of the said deceased ..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
F. B. MALABARI,
The 3rd day of November, 1909.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL JAMNETJI and HIRALAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

TO BE LET.

TOP FLOOR of PARK HOUSE, Middle Colaba, with 5 Rooms, two verandahs, and servants' quarters. Open on all sides, direct Westerly Seabreeze, Electric Light and Fans. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to—

FAZULBHOY CHINOY,
1st Floor.

WANTED.

WANTED a qualified survey NIMTANDAR, with thorough knowledge of classifications of lands and assessment work. Pay Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 by five annual instalments. Horse allowance Rs. 15. Applications, with testimonials, stating age, caste and details of previous service, should reach the office of the Revenue Commissioner, Bhavnagar State, before 20th November, 1909.

Bhavnagar, 22nd October, 1909.

WANTED.

ASSISTANT MANAGER WANTED for Printing Press (News and Jobbing). None but experienced thoroughly practical man and capable estimater need apply. Address Box No. 333, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW NOVELTY THEATRE.

Under the Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE VICEROY AND LADY MINTO
AND
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

IN AID OF THE DUFFERIN FUND.

A deserving charity much in need of funds
Will be presented the Three Act Comedy,

"LORD AND LADY ALGY,"

by the POONA and BOMBAY AMATEURS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH
THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE NEW THEATRE

Will be performed by

LADY MUIR MACKENZIE

Who has graciously consented to do so.
By kind permission of His Excellency the Governor's Band will play during each evening under the direction of Mr. Edward Behr.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Stalls, Rs. 5 and Rs. 4.
Circle, Rs. 5, Rs. 4 and Rs. 3.
Boxes, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30.
Gallery, One Rupee.

VICEREGAL NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH.

Stalls, Rs. 6, Rs. 6 and Rs. 4.
Circle, Rs. 8, Rs. 6 and Rs. 4.
Boxes, Rs. 30 and Rs. 35.

The Refreshment Buffet will be managed by Messrs. F. CORNAGLIA.

Plan of Theatre and Tickets at SOUNDY AND Co.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THIS WEEK.
THE GREAT AVIATION WEEK AT CHAMPAGNE.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY, 3,
including Sundays,
7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-30. 10 to 11 P.M.

SATURDAY, SPECIAL LATE SHOW,
10-15 to 11-15 P.M.
ADMISSION AS USUAL.
NOTE THE NEW LOCATION.
Next Municipal Building, Bori Bunder.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 A.M.
Admission and Skates, 8 Annas.

GENERAL SKATING, 6 to 8 P.M.
Admission and Skates, One Rupee.

GENERAL SKATING, 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.
BAND in attendance.
Admission, One Rupee.
Skates, One Rupee.

"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22 8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore " " Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
F. Holland " " Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.
" " " Trouser, Rs. 2-8.
" " Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.
" " Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.

Patterns self-measurement.
A trial is solicited.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.,
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT

THE NEW "REVLUC PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES }

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Reports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10; Single Copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by Supervisor with experience in P. W. D. and Railways. Apply to W. G., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by Sixths from 1s. 5¼d. to 1s. 4¾d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. D. Pareek Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style situated in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 555, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map fully corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Whyte & Co.'s Bookstall on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.—Price 8 annas.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singers Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 6 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BOMBAY.—Published (Wednesdays and Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A compact compendium of Indian News particularly interesting to Advertisers, sorted on its issue. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum, Back numbers, if available, 1 anna each up to 12 months old; over 12 months old 2 annas each. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mess Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re 1-8-0; Tiffin, 1to, 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

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THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 196, Elphinstone Road, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be inspected at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

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WANTED.—TWO MATRIC TEACHERS and one UNDERGRADUATE or B.A., for a High School. Apply Dr. DESAI, Vaso, Kaira District.

WANTED.—A GENERAL MANAGER for the Ganesh Flour Mills Company, Ltd., of Delhi. Applicants must have experience of Wheat Milling Concerns. A good salary can be given to a really good man. State your terms and apply to SAJ NARAIN, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, and Chairman of the Board of Directors, Delhi. Applications will be considered on 8th December, 1909.

WANTED.—A First Class Mechanic with experience in high speed engines and some knowledge of Electrical Plant. Salary according to qualifications. Permanent employment offered with free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, training and salary expected. Apply to Box No. 1355, care of this Paper.

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WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

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The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

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Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied.

Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

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Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

		Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,000
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All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chauffeurs a speciality.

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THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.
(Opposite Lipton's).

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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Manager.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
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THE
Bombay Gazette.

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PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
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EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ..... £ 1,500,000

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

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Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SINGAPORE
CANTON	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PENANG	ILOILO
HANKOW		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummam St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

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Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [15TH NOV. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Package.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle rupees	1,597	C. Mandvie	M Macken-zie & Co.
1 Bundle rupees	167	Dwarka	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 13th November, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	5	5,462
B. B. & C. I. Railway	11	12,651

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England... 5 per cent. from 21st Oct.
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. „ 13th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 4 per cent. „ 4th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 30th July.

Money—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 130 lakhs down.

Exchange—

The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d. for telegraphic but the enquiry for remittance has been trifling. Telegraphic was offered for December to January but settlements were trifling. On the other hand the market for Credits has been firm and no Bank would buy to-day under 1s. 4 3-8d. for 3 months' sight bills and at the close several Banks refused to do better than 1s. 4 13-32d. 3 months' sight. A fair amount of bills were placed at the former rate. Far Eastern quotations are quiet.

We quote :—

T. on London ...	1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
On demand Draft ...	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-8d.
Credits—4 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3-8d. to 13-32d.
On 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 17-32d.
On 3 months' sight—France	172
On 3 months' sight—Marks	140
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	128
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	170 1-2

Government Paper—

The market opened to-day at 93 3-4 for the settlement. At first the tone was fairly steady but when it was found that the Bank of Bombay cash balance was as much as Rs. 130 lacs down rates gave way and close 3-8 lower than at opening. No large business has been reported as the dealers have all been trying to operate in one direction. Calcutta rates opened at 93 15-16 for cash and 93 7-8 for cash and 93 3-4 for a month but they will no doubt follow this market.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93 7
1st Settlement	„	93 6

Bullion—

On Saturday the price of Bar Silver in London was unchanged at 23 3-8 cash and 23 7-16 for two months. New York was also unchanged at 50 3-4. Locally the market opened at 58 1-2 ex-duty but closes quister at 58 3-8 owing to bazar sales. Forward rates are also easier as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver as Duty—Steady	58	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	58	8	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	58	10	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

A fair amount of business was done for the Moorut on Saturday night and last night. Our market to-day opened steady and prices were quoted higher all round, but the demand was limited. Later on a moderate business was done for delivery after the New Year and onwards, but for near positions there was practically no enquiry. The market closes steady as under.

In ready cotton a moderate business was done at Colaba and prices ruled steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	...205-8	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	...202 1-2	Mar. 1910.
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Rampti ...	...203	Jan. 1910.
Fine M.G. Oomrawuttee-Pulgaon	202-4	„ „
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	250	„ „
Fine M. G. Amraoti	...250	„ „
Fine M. G. Mattia	...242-8	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	...230	„ „
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	...240	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...232-3	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals	...234-7	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals	...244-5	Nov. 1909.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	...232	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns ...	...272	April-May 1910.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	...232	„ „

Liverpool Opener—

Opening tone ... ... Firm.
Estimated Sales ... ... 7,000 Bales.
Total Imports ... ...10,000 „

Future Delivery Prices—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7 53	7 53	7 55	7 57
+13	+13	+13	+13
Mar.-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May.-June.**	**June-July.**	**July.-Aug**
7 60	7 62	7 61	7 62	7 61
+13	+22	+14	+12	+13

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed—

The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	9 14 0	R.T.
April-May	„	8 15 0	G.T.

Rapeseed—

The market is quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	8 12 0	R.T.
Ready Yellow „ ...	„	7 1 0	
Ready Yellow Gujerat ...	„	7 4 0	
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	„	7 4 0	R.T.

Gingellyseed—

Sold White	Rs.	43 8 0	
White Khandeish ...	„	46 8 0	
Black Kotri	„	38 0 0	
Red Khandwa	„	42 0 0	
Tone—Steady.			

Poppyseed—

November	Rs.	5 10 0	R.T.
Tone—Firm.			

Castorseed—

Ready	Rs.	5 0 0	
November	„	6 13 0	R.T.
Apl.-May	„	6 5 0	
Tone—Firm.			

Cottonseed—

Dec.-Jan.... ...	Rs.	22 1 0	
Tone—Quiet.			

Groundnuts—

Jan.-Feb.	Rs.	39 0 0	
Tone—Steady.			

Mowrassee—

November-December ...	Rs.	6 0 0	R. T.
Tone—Steady.			

Wheat—

The market is quiet but steady with little doing.

We quote:—

White Delhi, November...	Rs.	5 14 0	R.T.
White Delhi, April-May—	„	5 8 0	

Yarns.

The market is quiet but steady with a small business passing.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks—

Bombay	2468
India	69
Indian Specie	55
Bank of Burma	118

Mills—

Crescent	95
David	410
Kohinoor	732 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,413
New Great Eastern	205
Swan Mills	325

Presses—

Indian Cotton	148
New Benar	555
New Mofussil	735

Miscellaneous—

Bombay B. S. & T. Co. Ordinary	94
Bombay B. S. & T. C. Ord. Preference.	152
Bombay Steam Nav. Co. Ordinary	330
Colaba Land and Mill	1,135
Delhi Flour Mill...	130
Treacher & Co	585

Railways—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	592 1-2
Tapti-Valley	432 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	18,078 bales.
Wheat	1,614 cwts.
Linseed	6,923 „
Rapeseed	901 „
Gingellyseed	20,314 „
Poppyseed...	69 „
Groundnuts	1,742 „
Castorseed	7,993 „
Rice	1,877 „
Myrabollams	382 „
Cottonseed...	28,797 „
Mowrseed...	5,909 „
Gram	1,486 „
Jowar	30 „
Maize	4,910 „

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 13th November 1909 as compared with the statement of the 6th November 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 6, Rs.	Nov. 13. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,03,00,000	1,03,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	47,77,734	91,13,401
Public Deposits at Branches ...	46,49,612	44,70,182
Other Deposits ...	11,24,70,977	9,99,68,573
Post Bills ...	8,746	8,746
Sundries ...	21,91,579	22,63,653
Rs....	14,43,98,498	13,61,24,555
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,3,562,811	1,35,64,664
Other authorised Securities.	18,17,282	17,74,434
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,23,05,924	1,43,80,562
Loans do. do.	2,81,92,726	2,37,39,079
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,86,69,238	2,13,75,021
Dead Stock ...	3,05,951	3,05,951
Stamps ...	4,095	4,010
Bullion ...	3,27,034	3,18,822
Balances with other Banks.	15,08,540	16,95,982
Sundries ...	2,93,641	2,96,601
Cash ...	5,67,11,247	5,36,70,833
	14,43,98,498	13,61,24,555

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—350 bales cotton Volkart Brothers ; 40 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co ; 11 bales wool, C Nanji and Co ; 60 bales wool, Ebjee Shivji ; 7 bales cottondy, T Canjee ; 144 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co ; 144 twist oil cakes, A Moritz and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, 20,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 190 bales wool, M Ratansi.

FOR GLASGOW,

Elysia s—100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—220 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, M Jafferbhoy ; 12 cwts fishmaws, K N Meanse and Co; 12 cwts condiments, N K Jessawalla ; 130 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co; 19 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 125 bales skins, W and Graham and Co: 27 bales skins, R M Kooka. 5 cwts bees wax, H Sabooebhoy, 20 bales hides, H O and H Moos; ; 166 bales hemp, and 5 bales hemp ropes, G Madhovji and Co ; 134 bales hides and skins E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 300 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co ; 2,000 cwts cesterseed, 40,791 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Harlesden s—366 casks skins, C J Mathews and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Calcutta s—100 cwts dillseed, Banee Krauss ; 30 bales hemp, S Bhimjee ; 110 bales cottonfy H E Bode and Sons ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 74 casks skins, Enrico N Stein 25 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co.

Barbara s—4,023 cwts myrabollam Wagji Beebee 165 bales cotton, 4,090 cwts rapeseed. Volkart Bros ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams, P Jothabhoy ; 200 cwts gum, J Nurbheram.

Birkhall s—1,500 tons manganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co.

Chanda s—3,000 cwts linseed, 1,803 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

London Hall s—2,500 tons manganese ore, E A Willis.

FOR GENOA.

Trineglos s—450 bales cotton, Samjee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Bhimji Shamji, and Co ; 100 tons old iron T Hakimji and Sons.

Noorfield s—3,200 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—286 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 1,000 cwts linseed ; 385 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GARSTON.

F S Ciampa s—2,500 tons manganese ore, E A Willis.

Germanic s—2,500 tons manganese ore E A Willis.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—1,000 cwts linseed, 1,700 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BOSTON.

Harlesden s—72 casks skins, Smidt Sanders and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—1,000 bales twist, M. M. Essabhoy ; 1,000 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros: 250 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—200 bales cotton H. M. Madrasawalla & Co.

Yetorofu Maru s—209 bales Glazebrook and Co; 367 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton T Co; 92 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha ; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAIPHONG.

Delta s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR OSAKA.

Yetorofu Maru s—50 bales Cotton, the M B Kaisha; 582 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton T Co.

FROM the 30th October to the 5th instant 7 East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 299 Hindus, and 49 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 371. The death-rate was 37·8 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 43·3. The deaths are thus classified :—Fevers, 117 ; bowel complaints, 64 ; and other causes, 190.

TARRANT, the professional cricketer, who was at the top of his form this year heading the batting and bowling averages for Middlesex, has arrived in Patiala to coach the Maharaja's cricket team. This is his second season in Patiala and the eleven is said to have improved a great deal under his training. His Highness the Maharaja is alrgady an excellent bat.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

POONA.

DEATH.

PANTON—November 13, at Poona, Miss Isabel, aged 70 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STENNING—November 1, at Kasauli, the wife of Captain K. H. Stenning, Supply and Transport Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BURN—CHASE—November 8, at Lahore, Robert Nathaniel Burn, Royal Engineers, to Dorothy, widow of Colonel Sir Lucian Chase, V.C., C.B., and daughter of C. Stafford Steel, Esq.

YOUNG—FRAZER—November 3, at St. Mary's Chapel, Shillong, William Albert Young to Juliette Bimyatrude, daughter of J. A. Frazer, Esq., of Shillong.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON—November 11, at his residence, No. 15, Old Jail Street, Georgetown, from pneumonia, Mr. G. Johnson, Accountant, Widow's Fund Office.

HIMPSON—October 10, at the Section Hospital, Poonamallee, Richard Eakin Simpson, Sergt. Instructor, Upper Burma Volunteers, formerly of the 1st Battn. Cheshire Regt., aged 46 years.

SHAW—October 1, at Kamptee, C.P., William, Sissmore Shaw, aged 54.

M. T. SIMS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
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TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 46m.; Sun sets, 6h. 1m.: High water, 1·0m, 0·42s; Low water, 6·56m., 6·42s.

Opening of the New Novelty Theatre.

Amateur Performance of "Lord and Lady Algy" in aid of the Lady Dufferin Fund.

Bombay Millowners' Association, Special General Meeting, 6-15 p.m.

Maxim : "Riches, though hard to gain, are still more hard to keep."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday November 17.—H. E. The Viceroy's Arrival. Ordinary General Meeting of the New Pachora and the New Jaigaon Manufacturing Companies, 4-40 p.m. Amateur Performance of "Lord and Lady Algy" in aid of the Lady Dufferin Fund at the Novelty Theatre, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 47m.; Sun sets, 6h. 1m.; High water, 1·39m, 1·49s.; Low water, 7·32m. 7·14s.

Thursday, November 18.—H. E. the Viceroy in Bombay. Address from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Motor Drive round Mahim and Salsette. Presentation of Orders and Medals. State Banquet and Reception at Government House, 9-45 p.m. Municipal Standing Committee. Sun rises 6h. 47m. Sun sets 6h. 1m.; High water, 2-23m. 2-2s.; Low water, 8-12m. 7·50s.

Friday, November 19.—H. E the Viceroy in Bombay. Visits to Arab and Water Stables, also to the Cama Hospital. Inspection of the Mazagon Sewri Reclamation and of the New Docks, attends the Begum of Junagadh's Purdah Party. Visits the Ladies' Club Dinner with the Commodore. Sun rises, 6h. 48m.; Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water, 3·0m., 2·58s.; Low water, 9·10m., 9·38s.

Saturday, November 20.—H. E. the Viceroy in Bombay :—Address from the Corporation, Town Hall ; Departure for Bijapur, Victoria Terminus, 10 p.m. Fifth Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10·30 a.m.

THIRD PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.—Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, who acts as Third Presidency Magistrate, in place of Mr. J. W. S. Dracup on leave, took his seat at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—A tony was returning from a ship in the harbour with two Parsi passengers in it. When it was 50 paces from the Ballard Pier the craft suddenly capsized. The tindal, Shaikh Ali Husein, who was at the helm, fell into the water and did not rise to the surface. A search was made by the crew and the Water Police, but to no purpose.

A BRAVE BOY.—Dhondia Govind, a mill-hand boy of 10, was presented with a gold ring for his pluck and bravery in jumping into a mill tank to save another boy who fell accidentally into it and was sinking. He managed to keep the sinking boy above the surface of the water until they were both rescued by a policeman. The presentation took place at the Central Police office and in presence the ring Mr. S. M Edwardes, I. C. S., Commissioner of Police, remarked that the boy's father would preserve it in the family as a memento of the boy's bravery.

POSTAL NOTICES,—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. "Yetorofu Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m., to-morrow, Wednesday. Parcel mail for Japan closes at the New General Post Office at 5-30 p.m. to-day, Tuesday.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Ischia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m., to-morrow, Wednesday.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Malladeaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March ...	...	Territorial ... Blankenburg
Overture ...	...	Romantique ... Kolor Bela
Song (Cornet Solo)	Alice where art thou ...	Ascher
Selection ...	...	A Country Girl... Monckton
Valse ...	...	Ciribi-Bibia ... Busalossi
Idyl ...	...	The Glow-Worm. ... Lincke
Dance ...	...	Hungarian ... Brahms

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme will be rendered by the Band of the 1st Gloucester Regiment on the Esplanade Bandstand this evening :—

March ...	...	Kaiser Friedrich ... Friedeman
Suite ...	...	Peer Gynt ... Greig
Lied ...	...	Morgan Stanchen... Schubert
Selection ...	...	The Girls of Gotten-be g ... Caryll
Valse ...	...	Lune de Miel ... Waldteufel
Serenade ...	...	Love in Idleness .. Macbeth
Incidental Music...		Monsieur Beaucaire Rossi
Galop ...	...	Sans Facon ... Hitz

THE KAPOLE BOARDING SCHOOL.—A report on the last two year's working of the Kapole Boarding School has just been issued, and shows that the work of the school is progressing in a highly satisfactory manner. Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjeevandas, and his brother Mr. Jugmohandas, established the school, in the name of their father the late Mr. Vurjeevandas, at a cost of Rs. 25,000 for the education of poor Kapole boys who, for want of means, were unable to prosecute their studies. In the Kapole Boarding School, everything is provided for them free of charge. The management of the school is under the direct control of trustees, and the boys are taught up to the seventh University standard. The report stated that four of the boys had successfully passed the L. M. and S. degree examination, three of whom were satisfactorily engaged in their profession while the fourth one was studying for higher medical distinction. Two of the students had successfully passed for the B.A, degree and were studying for the LL. B. examination.

THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The Secretary begs to announce the following contributions towards the abovenamed Hospital :—Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 17,24,065-3-3; the nett proceeds of the benefit performances of the opera "Havana" by the Bandman Opera Co. after deducting Rs. 1,500 for their expenses, Rs. 554-10-0; "Nothing but duty" Rs. 100; in pious memory of dear and beloved mother Bai Meherbai N. Vatchaghandy from her children Rs. 500; A Zoroastrian Rs. 100; Bai Soonabai Minocher Vakil (sent direct to the Parsee Panchayet) Rs. 100 ; Mr. Burjorji C. Vesvogar in memory of his father-in-law Mr. Dhunjibhoy Cowasji Patel, Rs. 75; Bonnie and Dara, Rs. 50; amount subscribed by Mr. Rustomji Manekji Dhanbooa in the Oothamna ceremony of Mr. Cowasji Manekji Postwala, Rs. 11; Mr. Merwanji Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Jeejeebhoy (2nd contribution), Rs. 10; F. H. M. in memory of his late father (3rd November) Rs. 5; in memory of the dear departed Rs. 5; and sums under rupees five, Rs. 2; total Rs. 17,26,007-13-3.

BHATTIA BOYS' PROTECTION SCHOOL.—The third annual meeting for the distribution of prizes to the boys of the "Bhattia Balrakshak" School was held last week on the school premises in Manoredas Street, Fort, the Hon. Sir Vithaldas Dameder Thackersey presiding. There was a good attendance of Bhattia gentlemen at the meeting. The report for the past year having been read and adopted, the boys gave some interesting recitations and songs. Mr. Kursondas Natha had presented a house of the value of Rs. 60,000 for the use of the schools, and an attractive feature of the programme was the presentation of an address to him for his munificence. The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, eulogised the services which the late Mr. Chaturbhooj Morarji had rendered to the school by contributing large sums of money out of his own pocket and keeping the boys in good and healthy condition. At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Charandas Chaturbhooj Morarji, who, like his late father, takes a deep interest in the welfare of the school, read the address which had been prepared for presentation to Mr. Kursondas Natha for his generous gift of a schoolhouse. The address was enclosed in an elegant silver casket and presented to Mr. Kursondas, who made a suitable acknowledgment in reply.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Christmas and New Year Mails for Foreign Countries.

Below are shown the latest dates on which correspondence and parcels for certain foreign countries and places can, under ordinary circumstances, be despatched from the ports of Bombay. Calcutta, Rangoon, Negapatam, and Tuticorin so as to secure arrival in those countries about Christmas Day and New Year's Day. The "latest safe date for posting" of course varies at different places, but it can be ascertained at the local post office :

Countries of destination.	Christmas Day. Letters.	Christmas Day. Parcels.	New Year's Day. Letters.	New Year's Day. Parcels.
1. From BOMBAY for—				
(a) Aden, Somaliland, Egypt,	Dec 11	Dec. 11	Dec. 18	Dec. 18
(b) United Kingdom...	„ 11	„ 11a	„ 18	„ 18a
(c) Canada, United States of America.	Nov. 27	Nov. 27a	„ 4	„ 4a
(d) Cyprus, Turkey, Greece, Russia, Malta, Gibraltar, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Luxemburg, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Denmark.	Dec. 4	Dec. 4	„ 11	„ 11
(e) Netherlands-India.	b	„ 1	b	„ 1
(f) Japan ...	b	Nov. 15	Nov. 27	Nov. 27
2. From CALCUTTA for—				
(a) Straits Settlements (Penang).	Dec 11	Dec. 11	Dec. 18	Dec. 18
(b) Federated Malay States.	„ 11	„ 11	„ 18	„ 18
(c) Straits Settlements (Singapore).	„ 11	„ 11	„ 18	„ 18
(d) Indo China ...	„ 4	c	„ 10	c
(e) Netherlands India.	„ 4	c	„ 10	c
(f) Siam ...	„ 4	Dec. 4	„ 10	Dec. 10
(g) Hongkong ...	„ 4	„ 4	„ 10	„ 10
(h) Japan ...	Nov. 29	c	„ 4	c
3. From RANGOON for—				
(a) Straits Settlements (Singapore), Federated Malay States.	Dec. 16	Dec. 16	„ 23	Dec. 22
(b) Siam ...	„ 9	„ 8	„ 16	„ 15
(c) Straits Settlements (Penang).	„ 10	„ 13	„ 23	„ 22
(d) Japan ...	2	„ 1	„ 9	„ 8
(e) Hongkong, Netherlands India, Indo-China.	„ 9	d	„ 16	d
4. From NEGAPATAM for—				
(a) Straits Settlements (Penang).	„ 18	Dec. 13	„ 25	Dec. 25
(b) Straits Settlements (Singapore).	„ 18	„ 18	„ 25	„ 25
(c) Federated Malay States.	„ 11	„ 11	„ 18	„ 18
(d) Netherland India, Siam.	„ 11	c	„ 18	c
(e) Indo China ...	„ 4	c	„ 18	c
(f) Hongkong ...	„ 4	c	„ 11	c
(g) Japan ...	Nov. 20	c	„ 4	c
5. From TUTICORIN for—				
(a) Straits Settlements (Penang).	Dec. 17	f	„ 23	f
(b) Straits Settlements (Singapore).	„ 17	f	„ 23	f
(c) Federated Malay States.	„ 9	f	„ 17	f
(d) Western Australia	„ 9	Dec. 9	„ 17	Dec. 17
(e) South Australia ...	„ 9	„ 9	„ 17	„ 17
(f) Victoria ...	„ 3	„ 3	„ 9	„ 9
(g) New South Wales ...	„ 3	„ 3	„ 9	„ 9
(h) Queensland... ...	Nov. 19	Nov. 19	„ 3	„ 3
(i) Tasmania, New Zealand.	„ 25	„ 25	„ 3	„ 3
(j) Hongkong ...	Dec. 9	f	„ 17	f
(k) Indo China ...	„ 3	Dec. 8	„ 19	f
(l) Siam ...	„ 9	f	„ 17	Dec. 20
(m) Netherlands India	„ 9	f	„ 17	f
(n) Japan ...	Nov. 24	f	„ 3	f
(o) Mauritius	„ 18	Nov. 18	„ 16	f
(p) Natal, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange River Colony.	„ 24	„ 23	Nov. 23	Dec. 16 Nov. 23

a These dates are for the route "via Brindisi" only. The dates of despatch for parcels for the United Kingdom, Canada, United States of America, marked for transmission by the route "via Gibraltar," are a week earlier.

b For letters see under Calcutta, Rangoon, Negapatam or Tuticorin.

c For parcels see under Bombay or Tuticorin.

d For parcels see under Bombay, Calcutta or Tuticorin.

e For parcels see under Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon or Tuticorin.

f For parcels see under Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon or Negapatam.

THE NEW NOVELTY THEATRE.

ONE of the chief events of the Viceroy's visit will be the opening of the new Novelty Theatre by Lady Muir-Mackenzie this evening, and be followed by the comedy "Lord and Lady Algy" by the Poona and Bombay amateurs. The piece will be staged again on Wednesday evening under Viceregal patronge. His Excellency the Governor's Band under the able direction of Mr. Bohr, will attend each evening playing selections of music. We are asked to request all attending these performances to be in their seats before 9 30. The performances are in aid of the Dufferin Fund.

MR. MACLAREN recommends 1911 as the year to send an Indian cricket team Home.

IT is rumoured that Mr. Benegal Narasinga Rao, the ninth Wrangler and a successful candidate in the recent I.C.S. examination is going to exchange the executive for the educational line. Lord Morley is reported to have promised him a place in the Indian Educational Service.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

Bombay Successes.

The following are the results for the Bombay centre of the Trinity College of Music examination held by Dr. W. Cresser, Mus Doc. (Oxon):—

HIGHER DIVISION.

Janet Parsons (Mr. Edgar Faulkner), 90, associate pianist; Dorothy Vining (Mr. Edgar Faulkner), 90, associate vocalist, Gladys Greenwood (Mr. Edgar Faulkner), 85, associate pianist; Nancy Shepherd (Mr. Edgar Faulkner), 84, associate vocalist; Eva Imrie (Miss Schmuck), 84, associate pianist; Margueri Stephens (Mr. Edgar Faulkner), Cathedral Girls' School, 76, associate pianist; Elsie Dart (Mr. Edgar Faulkner), 75, certificated vocalist; Kate Smith (Miss Schmuck) 70, certificated pianist; Maud Taylor (Mr. Edgar Faulkner), 67, certificated pianist; Eloise Hartle (Mrs. Ben-Hick ; 63, certificated pianist.

SENIOR DIVISION.

Emmie Leech (Miss Schmuck), 95, honours (piano) ; Adele Ringger (Mr. Edgar Faulkner), 90, honours (singing) ; Eileen McNamara (Cawnpore Convent), 83, honours (piano) ; Sophie Meyers (Miss Schmuck), 76, pass (piano) ; Eleanor McDonnell (Miss Norah Plunkett), 75 pass (piano) ; Emily Plumley (Miss Schmuck), 75, pass (violin) ; Dhunbai Cursetjee (Miss Norah Plunkett), Alexandra School, 74, pass (piano) ; Eileen Wade (Bandra Convent), 66, pass (piano).

INTERMEDIATE DIVISION.

Aileen Rhenius (Mr. Edgar Faulkner), 88, honours (singing); Neville Medley (Mr. Edgar Faulkner), 88, honours (singing); Alice Sequeira (Mr. Edgar Faulkner), Cathedral Girls' School, 85, honours (piano); Annie Chick (Fort Convent) 85, honours (piano); Daisy Boylette (Mr. Edgar Faulkner), 82, honours (piano) ; Doris Moulton, (Miss Wilson) 82, honours (piano); Marguerite Stephens (Mr. Edgar Faulkner), Cathedral Girls' School, 78, pass (singing) Myrtle Devonshire, (Miss Wilson). Frere Fletcher School, 76, pass (piano); Tehemina Adenwala (Miss Schmuck), 73, pass (piano); Christine Cooper (Miss Schmuck), 72 pass (piano); Tehemina Davar (Miss Norah Plunkett, 72, pass (piano); Najamai Vakil (D. J. Miss Bhikhaiji Palamkote), 72, pass (piano); Ethel Borthwick (Miss Agnes Xavier), 71, pass (piano) ; Seona Dalal (Miss Rhoda Thorley), 71, pass (piano) ; Muriel D'Mellow, (Miss L. Bhore), 70. pass (piano); Ellen Bell (Mr. Edgar Faulkner), Cathedral Girls' School, 70, pass (piano); Adyar Vardon (Mr Edgar Faulkner), 68 pass (piano) ; Violet Thelenburg (Miss Norah Plunkett) Scottish Orphanage 68, pass (piano); Aimai Rustomji (Miss Norah Plunkett), 66, pass (piano); Kathleen Walsh (Clare Road Convent), 66, pass (piano); Beryl Vaz, (Bandra Convent), 65, pass (piano); Irene Walsh, (Clare Road Convent), 65, pass (piano); Amba Wadia (Mr. Edgar Faulkner), 64, pass (piano); Regina Margeasstera (Parel Convent), 64, pass (piano); Mehera Sorabji (Parel Convent), 63. pass (piano); Mary Moriarty (Parel Convent), 63, pass (piano); Khorshed Billia (Parel Convent), 62, pass (piano); Mary Walsh (Clare Road Convent), 61, pass (piano).

JUNIOR DIVISION.

Bapai Kapadia (Miss Schmuck), 100 honours (violin); Edna Gordon (Miss Schmuck); 92, honours (piano); Gerald Lawless (Mr. Edgar Faulkner), Cathedral Boys' School 91, honours (singing); Esther Hughes (Fort Convent), 90, honours (piano); Leslie Gawthorne (Mr. Edgar Faulkner), Cathedral Boys' School 88, honours (singing); Tehemina Dadabhoy (Mrs. E. Dart), 86, honours (piano); Khorshed Murzban (Mr. Edgar Faulkner), 84 honours (singing); Pilloo Adenwalla (Miss Schmuck), 84, honours (piano); Tehemina Mistri (Mrs. E. Dart), 82, honours (piano); Eileen Parkhill (Miss Norah Plunkett). Scottish orphanage, 78, pass (piano); Jerbai Kothari (Mr. J. P. Da Costa), 77, pass (piano); Heerabai Khambatta (Miss Norah Plunkett), Alexandra School, 73, pass (piano); Norah Reuben (Miss E. Grogan), 73, pass (piano); Billa Petit (Mrs. E Dart) Princess High School, 72, pass (piano); Hannah Ezra (Miss Schmuck) 70, pass (piano) ; Hannah Shanbaum (Bandra Convent), 70, pass (piano) ; Norah Barley (Parel Convent., 68, pass (piano) ; Gertrude Alphonso (Bandra Convent), 68, pass (piano) ; Minnette Good (Miss Agnes Xavier), 67, pass piano) ; Doris Powers (Parel Convent), 67, pass (piano) ; Soona Billia (Parel Convent), 67 pass (piano) ; Shirin Davar (Mrs. E Dart), Princess High School, 66, pass, (pi

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M Cutbush, sailed on Monday for Karachi via Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Bezwada, 327 tons, Captain J. G. LeBrocq, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE B. & P. S. N. Co's. steamer Mozaffari, 1,387 tons, Captain T. L. Moloney, arrived in harbour on Monday from Durban &c, with a general cargo and 70 deck passengers.

THE Sultan of Muscats steamer Nomelbahar, 212 tons, Nacoda arrived in harbour on Monday from Muscat with a cargo of dry dates and 10 passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co's. steamer Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain P. J. Morgan arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE steamer Clampa, 2,453 tons, Captain A. Marasco, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Genoa, with ballast.

THE B. & P. S. N. Co's. steamer Alavi, 2,324 tons, Captain H. Fruin Hill, arrived in harbour on Monday from Jedah with a general cargo and 83 passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Bohemia 2,304 tons, Captain G Gillhuber, will sail to-day for Trieste &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1,273 tons, Captain H Bambar, sailed on Monday for Busreh &c, with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 70 deck passengers.

THE R I M S Minto, Lt Commander C M Luck, sailed on Monday for Aden, with 1 officer and 20 men, 1st Northamptonshire Regiment and A commants and syces. She conveyed in tow the launch General Rice.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, 3,961 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed on Monday for Antwerp &c, with a general cargo and Mr. W [illegible] and 30 deck.

THE P and O Co's steamer Delta, 4,783 tons Captain G W Gordon, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via intermediate ports, brought China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C A Moore, Mr D D Ranga, Mr [illegible], Mr P Sangales, Mr H M Ainsworth, Mr N C Symes, Mr and Mrs Grandes, Mrs M Jost, Capt Adler, The Ven. Archdeacon, de Newton, Mr A K Donald, Mr A W Marshall, Mr E P Slack, Mr and Mrs Hulton and child, Mr Huss, Mr R G Abbott, Mrs Adler, Miss Gordon, Mr J Kenowith, Maj A W Andrew, Mr E J Rodier, and Miss Sheddale.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS

DOCKYARD.

H M S. Holbrenst....Lieut Tisdall .....Royal Navy
H M S Parsons.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall .....R Navy
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr E S Mills.....R I Marine
In the Stream.
R I M S Minto.....Lt Comdr ...Cock.....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth...Capt Dick .....R Navy
H M S Sphinx...Comdr N Harvey .....R Navy

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Bickhall	2731	Jones	A'werp	25 11	S Smidt & Co
C & P City of Vienna	2970	Greenhorn	Jeddah	20-11	K Nixon & Co
F Germanic	2171	Barrow	Hull	25-11	W & A G & Co
H Fircrest	2006	Watson	Jeddah	17-11	B & P S N Co
K Calcutta	2244	Young	Genoa	16-11	J Mackintosh & Co
L Shah Jehan	2568	Davidson	Jeddah	19 11	B H S N Co
M Fakhri	2555	Revill	Jeddah	16-11	B & H S N Co Ld
N Barbara	2444	Hepburn	Antwerp	22-11	W & A Graham & Co
N Harlesden	2724	Gray	Philadelphia	23-11	B A W
O Barbara	2444	Hopburn	Antwerp	22-11	W & A Graham & Co
P Linden Hall	2549	Sallock	Hull	27-11	W & A G &Co
Q Hopemount	2105	Steward	Dunkirk	18 11	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	Karachi	16-11	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	B'nagar	17-11	Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati	630	Cassam	M'lore	15-11	Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati	447	Ahmed	6 Ports	18 11	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	Mangalore	19-11	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Yetorofu Maru	3363	Soyeda	...	Kobe	17-11 N Y Kaisha
2 Elysia	6500	Haig	Liverpool	...	27-11 W & A Graham & Co
3 Bohemia	2304	Gillhuber	...	16-11	Trieste A L S N Co
4 Lydford	2576	Tyson	N F	27-11	T Morrison & Co.
5 Ischia	2181	Belsito	H'kong	17-11	F & R S N Co
6 D Baldwino	...	...	2634	Maganzini	Genoa 15-11 Florio & R S N Co
7 Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	...	15-11 M M & Co
8 Moorfield	2725	Feloming	...	Genoa	25-11 K Nixon & Co
10 & 11 Dwarka	750	Moxon	Busreh	...	18-11 M M & Co
13 Malwa	5301	Toogue	...	London	20-11 P & O Co
15 Nerbudda	1961	Coll	...	Stream	17-11 M M & Co
16 Trinoglas	2487	Luke	...	Genoa	18-11 T Morrison & Co

H W V D

Linga	951	Cutbush	Karachi	...	15-11 M M & Co.

M W D D

Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai	...	24-11 P & O Co

The steamer Bohemia Gillhuber, for Trieste etc. obtained her portclearance on Monday.

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—
Steamer Dwarka, for Persian Gulf &c.
" Germanic, for Hull &c.
" Alavi, for Jedah
" Bezwada, for Calcutta &c.
" Nerbudda, for Calcutta &c.
" Lindenhall, for Antwerp &c.
" F. S. Crimpa, for Garston &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Koerber, from Trieste, left Aden on the 13th instant and is due here on the 19th instant, early in the morning.

The same Co's. steamer Gisela, from Trieste, left Suez on the 12th instant, and is due here on the 26th instant, early morning.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer Devanha, left Hongkong on November 13.

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NOTICE.

MESS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay), having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOV. 16, 1909.

THE REFORMED COUNCILS.

THE Indian Councils Act came into force yesterday, when the Rules and Regulations relating to nominations, elections and the conduct of business were published in a Goverement Resolution, the full text of which is reproduced in our news columns. The operation of the Act might excusably have been deferred for another three years, had Government decided upon using the electoral machinery put into complete working order. But the Viceroy wisely decided that it would be better to put it into force at once, upon a register which is approximately [illegible] disappoint a few rather [illegible] wait for a new roll, and try the patience of a multitude. Registers can be revised and amended hereafter. Delay might have detracted from the effect of the new measure and imperilled its success. As is observed in Sir Harold Stuart's memorandum, this Act marks the completion of the earnest and prolonged deliberations which were initiated by Lord Minto more than three years ago, and it must be a source of gratification to His Excellency, as it is to the loyal people of this country, that effect has been given to the measure before the time has arrived for him to hand over the reins of office to his successor. Of the measure itself—though experience may demonstrate the necessity for minor amendments—it cannot for a moment be disputed that it constitutes a generous fulfilment of the gracious intention foreshadowed by the King's Message and provides powers which, if loyally and wisely used, will secure the well-being and contentment of the people of India. It is more than a generous fulfilment of the promises held out in the King's Message; more than were offered in the Despatch of the Secretary of State of November last. There are critics of the Councils Act and of the necessity and desirability of granting increased popular representation who will regard the new Rules and Regulations as a profligate fulfilment of generous promises. At all events they are more than generous, and it is to be hoped that the concessions granted to the new spirit in India will be accepted with the grace with which they have been offered and that the people will fully appreciate the larger measure of political representation and the wider opportunities of expressing their views on administrative matters. From to-day India exists under a new constitution—one which it could never have conceived, or even have aspired to, by its own unaided efforts, and from this day forth should set itself the task of co-operating with the Government in every possible way, that India may prove herself worthy of the trust reposed in her and demonstrate that confidence has not been misplaced and that her sons may show themselves worthy of still greater measures of generosity at the hands of the paramount Power.

In the matter of popular representation, we imagine not even the most carping critic will be found to offer adverse comments. The Councils will be numerically strong enough, in all conscience, and if in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, we ought, indeed, to be well governed. Non-official majorities are secured in all the Provincial Councils—which is perhaps a little unnecessarily generous—but in the Supreme Council and the revisionary powers which it may now and again be required to exercise, there was no alternative but to provide for an official majority. Otherwise, what is vulgarly described as wild-cat legislation and snatched resolutions, might go unchallenged, and India and her Provinces suffer in consequence. It is well that ample powers are given to the Viceroy and the Presidents of Provincial Councils to forbid the discussion of matters detrimental to the interests of State. We have an additional safeguard too in the discretion given to the Viceroy to disqualify candidates or to remove disqualifications—to have some means of excluding unworthy candidates so as to maintain the dignity and character of the Councils. "Females, minors and persons of unsound mind" is a far-reaching category, but there are others besides these who may not exercise the rights and privilege provided under the new Act. A long list of them is given. There is no specific mention of persons who have been deported and we may expect to find questions asked both in Parliament and in the Councils concerning political offenders. But it seems to us that the powers given to the Viceroy, to which we have referred above, are sufficient to enable him to debar undesirable candidates and to make reparation to such as he may ultimately conclude have been unfairly treated and have suffered for righteousness' sake. A further safeguard is also provided—a regulation requiring that each elected member shall take an oath of allegiance to the Crown. This will have the effect of debarring rebels, traitors also unrepentant seditionists and other unworthy persons who do not come within the four walls of any other disqualifying regulation included within the rules and regulations notified.

On the subject of representation, and particularly of the representation of minorities and of small and comparatively unimportant sections of the community, it is possible further memorials will be addressed to the Governor-General in Council, but we cannot hold out to them any immediate hope of success. Government has kept in view, as far as might be, the greatest good of the greatest number and in some slight degree the small minorities may suffer. But even then the rules and regulations are not as of the laws of the Medes and Persians and eventually means may be devised of meeting their wishes. The measure as it stands should meet the heartiest approval of the great bulk of the people, and that is its main object. Every important interest is adequately provided for and there can be little, if any, objection to the inclusion of some which have hitherto been omitted. Nor can the regulations concerning debates be subjected to adverse criticism. Members of Council have almost equal scope with members of the British House of Commons and can ask for and insist upon receiving as much possibly more, information than they ask, for it is clear that there is less to withhold for reasons of State in this country than in England with its many complex questions of foreign policy affecting the peace of the world. Neither can there be any serious objection to the enforcement of a time limit in debates. A speaker can say all he need say in the fifteen minutes suggested as a convenient and practical period, though it will be observed that Presidents are allowed a certain amount of discretion even in this matter—together with power to apply the closure when it appears that the object of a debate has been served and time is merely being wasted by a loquacious or obstreperous member. The measure provides ample means too for dealing with corrupt practices and in that respect also the Councils and constituencies have an advantage over British procedure. Yet, though there is every reason to regard the measure as eminently satisfactory and as calculated to secure the ends its framers desired, the Governor-General in Council admits himself conscious that many details of the scheme may be found on trial to be unsatisfactory or capable of improvement. "Experience alone can show how far methods, which are new to India, give to the different classes the interests and measure of representation proportionate to their importance and influence and to what extent untried electoral machinery is suitable to the varying circumstances of the different Provinces and numerous electorates. Defects will no doubt be discovered where the rules are put into operation, and if this proves to be the case the law admits of the Regulations being amended without difficulty." Let this be borne in mind and let constituencies elect worthy representatives and let those representatives strive to show themselves worthy the honour conferred upon them by the constituencies and there can be little doubt that India will look back upon yesterday as the commencement of a new era in her history, an era of political contentment as well as of national regeneration.

THE MISSING REVENUE. That the Lords intend to reject the Budget seems to be a foregone conclusion and on all sides attention is being drawn to the question as to what will be the result in loss of revenue. The other day it was stated by the *Morning Post* that this would not be more than fifteen millions. The *Economist* states that the loss is likely to be as much as fifty millions and other opinions waver between the two. One thing is obvious, namely, that it will be the duty of whatever Government is returned to power to devise a scheme for raising revenue at the earliest possible moment. To do this offers many ways, but there is one special way which we hope will no longer be neglected. We do not and cannot accept the income tax as a just tax, but it might be made far more just were it equitably levied. A very simple calculation will show that an enormous revenue from this source is now collected. The idea has always been that no tax should be payable on incomes under £160 a year. Practically speaking, this means that anyone in receipt of less than three pounds a week is exempt, but the calculation has never actually been made on a weekly basis and by reason of this an enormous total of income which should be taxable even under the present conditions has escaped. We refer to that of workmen on weekly wages. Everyone knows that in good seasons there is a very large body of workmen which is in receipt of considerably over three pounds a week wages and in some trades a good worker can, including overtime, earn as much as five to seven pounds a week which means after allowing the rebate on £160 a tax on something over £188. It is by no means clear however why, if income tax has to be paid, the first £160 should escape. That people with so small an income can ill afford to pay income-tax on the same scale as those with larger incomes, is acknowledged, but at the same time they can certainly afford, or should be able to afford, to pay some tax. The present rate is one shilling and twe pence in the pound with super-taxes and every possible kind of contrivance to mulct the possessor of a large income. A far fairer way would be to charge as well as those in possession of incomes which are large when are compared with their station in life, of the recipient for no ene can deny that an income of £300 a year gives a far greater surplus to the workman than to the man whose education and position in life demand heavier expenses. At the same time it would not be fair to charge one shilling and two pence on lower incomes and the alternative is to graduate the charge making it applicable to such low incomes. There are scattered over England many thousands of works employing an average of five hundred workmen who earn over two pounds, ten shillings a week; if these be allotted in the low proportion of 150 at £4 per week, 200 at £3 per week and 150 at £2-10 per week and a tax of half the current rate, i.e. seven pence, be charged on total yearly incomes over one hundred and sixty and of a quarter, i.e. three pence half penny on annual incomes below that rate, the result from one works alone would be about seventeen hundred pounds. How much this would mean when applied all over the country can easily be seen and at the same time it should be borne in mind that the figures we have given are purposely low. The workman has such a very large share in the administration of the country to-day that it is only fair when an extension of revenue is needed that he should be called on to pay a share. The workman's power to-day would have been unthinkable a few years ago, for not only have they very full representation in Parliament but in other bodies and recently it was decided that in some instances at least Trade Unions are above the law. If such a tax as is suggested were imposed, and the suggestion though old is an opportune one, there would be less complaint against the higher charges on higher incomes. The essential thing is that graduated income tax should not only be graduated upwards but downwards and that it is possible for the tax to be levied on very small incomes is definitely proved in India. Also the collection on weekly wages would involve no extra machinery since it would be simple in the extreme to put the onus of collection on the employer of labour giving him authority to deduct the required amount before payment.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION. In another column we publish an appeal issued by the Secretary and Treasurer of the Indo-British Institution in which they explain the extreme urgency for an augmentation of funds. It is a pity that such appeals should have to be made by this institution—for this is by no means the first—for it stands in the fore front of usefulness in Bombay. The Christmas season starts early in India, for it is necessary to think well ahead and to be in time for the mail. Many persons in Bombay are preparing to send presents Home and have already loosened their purse strings and we hope that they will all the more readily open their purses a little wider to help this Institution which is one of the few which looks after the little ones here and helps to bring them up to be useful men and women. One thing we could impress on our readers, and that is, that the appeal is for funds *now*, for the existing supply has been more than exhausted.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia" with the outward Mails of the 5th instant left Aden at noon on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

THE balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on 31st October amounted to £18,604,437.

MR. MANNERS SMITH acts as Chief Engineer Bengal and Mr. A. P. Sarkar as Superintending Engineer.

MR. F. C. HARRISON C. S. on being relieved as Controller General has been placed on special duty to deal with portions of the report of the Decentralisation Commission.

MR. L. M. JACOBS, Secretary to the Government of India, who has been granted another years' extension of service, having proceeded on two months' leave, Mr. Thomson officiates.

THE opinion of the Bengal Government has been invited on the question of concentrating the administration and cultivation of opium in Bengal and the United Provinces.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta has been summoned on Wednesday to reconsider the question of lighting Calcutta streets and gas contract.

BROOKS, an English member of the Theosophical Society, has been daily lecturing in Lahore on the teachings of the Gita. He is an erudite Sanskri scholar and lives like the Sanyasi on vegetable diet, cooked by himself.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD, M.P., is visiting Dharbhanga and then proceeds to Darjeeling. He will visit Dacca and reach Calcutta where he will be the guest of the Legal Member and Mrs. Sinha.

THE *Tribune* correspondent at Dera Ismail Khan states that the house of Doulat Khan Lambardar Sheik Ultar was broken into and a safe was broken into and Rs. 1,000 worth of things taken away. Doulat Khan made his escape.

THE North-Western Railway announces the raising of fares for the first, second and intermediate classes to 18, 9 and 3 1-2 pies per mile for the first three hundred miles from 1st December. Third class fares undergo no change. The Railway further reverts to the return ticket system to be issued at double the existing fares.

AN imitation note, issued by the "Paisa Akhabar" Lahore, was fraudulently cashed by a Moulvi from a Deputy Collector's servant. The presentation to the Bank of Bengal led to the discovery and arrest of the man who is under trial.

CAPT. G. A. GRAHAM, of Rednock, Dursley, Gloucestershire has, died at his residence at the age of seventy-six. He was formerly a captain in the East India Company's service and the 107th Regiment.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Territorials and Efficiency.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

It is the same old tale as in the days of the Volunteers—October is the month par excellence devoted to assisting the lame ducks over the style of non-efficiency. There is, always has been, and ever must be a varying percentage of men in each unit who, for one cause or another, postpone making themselves efficient to the last possible moment. It is only towards the end of September that these lazy (or unfortunate) ones begin to realise the seriousness of their position, then ensues a mad race to squeeze in the requisite number of drill and practices on the range. The ludicrous side of the whole scheme becomes patent when we reflect that it is possible for a trained man not to have put in a single attendance before the middle of September, and yet by Nov. 1 to figure on the muster roll as an efficient Territorial soldier. The absurdity is still more emphasised by the fact that these October drills are but the poorest substitute for those performed earlier in the year. Nobody attends them with a view of learning anything. It is merely a question of drilling for the requisite number of hours. The whole proceeding is a farce and a distortion of the Territorial spirit by adhering strictly to the letter of the regulations. The same is equally true of October musketry practices. What man in his senses would elect to fire on a dark October Saturday afternoon unless urged to do so by cast-iron and non-expanding regulations? This struggle to push through the wasters of a unit at the eleventh hour is one that requires reconsideration; at present not only are these emergency drills and practices of no real value to the men but they are a great drain upon the time and energies of the permanent staff who at this period of the year have more work than they can do without attending to the requirements of the slack brigade.

HOW TO DEAL WITH THIS PROBLEM

without doing injustice to certain men who through illness absence abroad or stress of civilian business have a good excuse for not having completed the prescribed training earlier in the year, is not so easy as might at first sight appear. One method which has been advocated in some quarters provides a partial remedy, and would entail extra office work and supervision on the part of the permanent staff. This method consists in splitting the year into two halves each man being obliged to perform a minimum of half his efficiency drills and musketry in each half-year. A preferable suggestion, however, is one by which a commanding officer would have the power to call upon any man whom he did not consider efficient in any one year to sign on for an additional twelve months in lieu of the year in which he was not efficient, or in default, to pay the fine prescribed by the county association. If this suggestion were adopted, a commanding officer would have it in his power to say to the slack brigade that there would be no drills in October and oblige those men who were not already efficient to sign on for an additional year. This would not only free the permanent staff from much tedious work just at the busiest time of year but it would also enable them to start making up the annual returns several weeks earlier; also the word "efficiency" would regain some of its original significance, instead of merely meaning the performance of a certain number of hours of drill.

TERRITORIAL EFFICIENCY.

But the whole question of efficiency is one that needs careful consideration, and the conditions thereof must be revised sooner or later. When this revision takes place, however, it is to be hoped that it will be undertaken by officers of the Territorial Force who know their job and have had several years of experience. First of all the General Staff should lay down the amount of training that is considered necessary to render a citizen efficient as a soldier. It is ridiculous on the face of it to lay down a minimum of ten drills as the official measure of efficiency and then to cry aloud to the nation that the Territorials can never be efficient soldiers because they do not perform a sufficient number of drills. The fact is that in order not to frighten intending recruits we have put the standard too low, and in order to frighten the slackers we have put the penalties of non-efficiency too high, with the result that in the mind of the intending recruit the penalty often outweighs the low standard of efficiency, and he fails to enlist, whilst, at the same time, the existing low standard of efficiency enables the wasters to crawl through their four years of service, learning practically nothing, and filling the places of more promising recruits. Let us first consider what the authorities are pleased to call recruit drills. Surely the adjutant, assisted by the colour-sergeant instructors, is the best qualified person to judge how many recruit drills each individual man should perform. The official ruling stands at forty drills, but some men require more, and the great majority require less, before they arrive at a standard which fits them to take their places in the ranks of the company. It would be better not to specify any particular number of drills, but to lay down that the adjutant should from time to time examine such recruits as are considered fit, and, if successful, pass them into their companies from which moment they will commence to perform drills for efficiency, and would be considered "trained men" so far as drill was concerned. This arrangement would harmonise with the principle which underlies the preliminary practices of the new musketry course, and would tend to make the adjutant more responsible than he now is for the knowledge possessed by recruits. As things are now, if men show lack of adequate training, he has an excellent excuse to fall back upon, by saying that they have put in the requisite number of drills to render them officially "trained men."

A QUESTION OF NATIONALITY.

A correspondent, writing from abroad, points out that children of British parentage who have resided abroad for three generations ipso facto lose the rights of British citizenship, to regain which a protracted residence at home, likely to be detrimental to their future career, is required. It is suggested that many patriotic but exiled Britons would be glad of the right to regain citizenship by serving in some branch of his Majesty's forces. It is pointed out that many French and Germans resident in England gladly return to their native country to undergo a year's soldiering rather than lose their status, and that exiled Britons would not prove less patriotic or devoted to duty. The difficulty would be to select the branch of the service in which such exiles could serve. In most cases four years' service in the Territorial Army would be onerous and impracticable, in view of the expense incurred in travelling home annually to attend training and the same objection holds good in a lesser degree so far as a Special Reserve unit is concerned, whilst the services of a one-year man in the Regular Army would be more bother and expense than they would be worth to the country. Provided the principle were admitted by the authorities who administer our naturalisation laws, perhaps the best solution of the difficulty would be to allow Englishmen thus situated to re-purchase their right of nationality on condition that they performed six months' recruit training with a special reserve unit, followed by fifteen days' camp with a Territorial battalion subsequently passing into the Territorial Reserve, when they would be exempted from actual training unless they happened to be in England, but would be liable to be called upon for service in the event of a general mobilisation of the Territorial Army any time within twelve years from the date of their enlistment. Whether many people would avail themselves of these conditions is problematical, but it would hurt nobody were they to be put into force, and in some instances their operation might prove a boon to exiled Britons living outside the confines of our vast Empire.

LIVE CARTRIDGES ON MANŒUVRES.

A question asked recently in the House of Commons reminds us of the sad death of a Territorial chaplain during the past training season by the instrumentality of a live round fired during the progress of a field day. It is alleged that on the same day no fewer than seven cartridges with bullets were fired, and unfortunately, there is little room to doubt that on several occasions during the past year live rounds found their way into the breeches of rifles in the course of manœuvres. There is a belief in some people's minds that such happenings are beneficial to the training of men as if live bullets are known to be flying about more attention will be paid to the effective use of cover. To those with evenly-balanced minds, however, the cure appears to be more harmful than the disease, for the later will be automatically cured on the day of battle. How to obviate the possibility of live cartridges being fired during the progress at a sham fight is the problem which faces us, and which is more difficult to solve than might at first sight appear. Even now all reasonable precautions are taken; pouches are inspected before a field day; to steal or secrete a packet of ball ammunition during the progress of class-firing on the range is no easy matter. In fact, it is a mystery how a ball cartridge ever find its way into a rifle during a sham fight. There can, unfortunately, be no doubt about it, that these live rounds are not fired unknowingly; no soldier with even the most rudimentary knowledge of his rifle could possibly, even when excited, mistake ball cartridge for blank. These shots that are fired are fired wantonly and mischievously by morbid lunatics, who are probably not aware of the danger their action creates. It is not suggested that these idiots aim at anybody with their dangerous weapons—it might, perhaps, be safer for all concerned if they did—they most probably purposely aim at nothing and the ball speeds on its unknown errand perhaps to hit some unseen spectator or some hidden skirmisher. Unfortunately, with modern firearms it is impossible for a man under fire to detect the correct direction from which the fire comes, it is those at the firing-point who alone with any certainty could say who of their number fired with ball ammunition instead of blank. At present no notice is taken of such casual shots until, perhaps, the end of the day, when somebody casually mentions that a bullet fell close to him. Now there is only one way to put an end to this dangerous and criminal folly. The moment a live round is detected the nearest bugler should be called upon to blow the Stand Past whereupon the senior officer or non-commissioned officer of each group will at once make inquiries of his men if any of them heard a comrade fire a live round, any man giving information which led to the conviction of the offender at a court-martial, to receive a substantial cash reward. Such a procedure if put into force might once and for all put a stop to an insane practice which is annually becoming more frequent.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST DEBENTURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The relative value of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures in this market is, and has always been, a puzzle to me. They bear 4 per cent interest like the Port Trust Bonds and the bulk of the Municipal issues, yet they invariably nowadays are lower in price. The latest quotations I have seen for these Bonds are as follows:—

4	per cent.	Port Trust guaranteed ... 102 per cent.
4	"	Port unguaranteed (about date) ... ... 99½ "
4	"	Port unguaranteed (new issue) ... ... 100 "
4	"	Municipal Bonds (long dated) ... ... 98½ "
4	"	Municipal Bonds (short dated) ... ... 98¼ "
4	"	City of Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds (60 years) ... ... 98½ "

The exact nature of the guarantee of the Port Trust Bonds quoted at 102 I am not familiar with, but probably they have not now a very long currency, otherwise with 3½ per cent Government Paper at 94, they at 102 are somewhere about 5 per cent too low. If, however, the Port Trust Guaranteed Bonds are now worth 102, why are the Improvement Trust Bonds not at as high a rate or higher, but on the other hand are positively considered of less value than the Unguaranteed Bonds of the Port Trust and Municipality? The City of Bombay Improvement Trust issues are all guaranteed both principal and interest by the Government of India, and such being the case they surely ought to be at a substantial premium. Is the investing public of Bombay in ignorance of this fact and if not, what is the cause of the low rate at which these Debentures can be bought? This year both the Port Trust and Improvement Trust issued Sterling Debentures on the London Market, the former for, I think, 30 years, the latter for 60 years, and the rates were 98½ and 97¼ respectively. The London Market, however, seems to appreciate the Government of India guarantee to some extent, for whereas the Port Trust Bonds (unguaranteed but an undoubtedly gilt-edged security) were, according to my latest advices, quoted at par (or 1) per cent above the issue price) the Improvement Trust Bonds were at 101½ (or 4 per cent above the issue price). That they have not gone considerably higher may probably be accounted for by the recent rise in discounts at home (otherwise dearer money) and the very large issues this year of Foreign and Colonial Securities bearing 4 per cent interest. Investors at home now have a very large selection of 4 per cent. securities to choose from and for reasons which I need not refer to, neither English nor Indian Securities are considered quite the pick of the basket.—Yours etc.,

SCRUTATOR.

Bombay, November 13.

THE BIGGEST SHIP IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your interesting article in your issue of to-day you say that the "Cleveland" is the biggest ship that has ever entered Bombay Harbour; this is nearly correct but not quite, she is probably the second biggest.

No doubt many of your readers will be interested to know that the "Great Eastern" was in Bombay in 1870 when she laid the telegraph cable to Aden and thence part of the way to Suez.

The dimensions you give of the "Cleveland" being compared with those of the "Great Eastern" show that the latter was the larger vessel, thus:—

"Cleveland"	Length 608 feet.	Beam 65 feet.	
"Great Eastern"	do. 692 "	do. 83 "	
"Cleveland"	Gross tonnage	... 18,000	
"Great Eastern"	ditto.	... 18,914	

The "Great Eastern" had six masts and five funnels and she took in at Bombay 8,000 tons of bunker coal.—Yours, etc.,

OLD WHALE.

SIR LOUIS DANE has appointed a Committee consisting of the Commissioner of Delhi, the Sanitary Engineer, and a third member to be nominated by the Commanding Officer, Meerut Division, to enquire into the question of the sanitary surroundings of Delhi Fort.

THE FIGHT FOR THE BUDGET.

SECURING THE FINANCES.

Compromise Bill Suggested.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

With reference to the predictions that the rejection of the Budget will cause financial chaos, the *Standard* understands that authorities on Constitutional Law have been consulted by members of the Cabinet and have recommended the passage of a short Bill, after consultation with Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne, securing the financial position during the interregnum. This is most likely what will happen.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

Messageries Liner Sunk.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

A telegram from Singapore states that the British India steamer "Onda" and the Messageries "La Seyne" collided. The latter sank.

The "Onda" saved sixty-one people, while seven European passengers, the captain and five officers, and eighty-eight native passengers and crew were drowned. Sharks mauled many of the survivors.

[The s. s. "La Seyne" of the Messageries Maritime Company which was reported by Reuter from Singapore to have collided with the B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. "Onda" and sunk, was of 2,378 tonnage. The "La Seyne" was a local boat and ran between Singapore and Batavia, in connection with the Mail Line. The vessel got her name "La Seyne" from a large shipbuilding yard near Toulon in France. The Agents in Calcutta were unable to give a list of passengers and ships officers who were either lost or saved as their Agents in Singapore manage the shipping there solely the B. I. S. N. Co's. "Onda" which has a tonnage of 5,217 according to a private wire received by Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., has been very badly damaged and is at present laid up in Singapore. The extent and nature of the damage is not at present known by Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., the Managing Agents of the East are expecting full details later on.]

ANARCHIST OUTRAGE IN ARGENTINA.

Prefect of Police Killed.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

A Buenos Ayres telegram states that an anarchist threw a bomb at the carriage of the Prefect of Police, killing him and his Secretary. The anarchist afterwards shot himself, but is expected to recover.

THE PERSIAN PARLIAMENT.

Opening Ceremony by the Shah.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Advices from Teheran state that the Shah will open the Parliament.

THE ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND.

Departure from Berlin.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

The Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his consort have left Berlin for home.

CHERRY MINE DISASTER.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Official figures give the number of the entombed miners of Cherry as 250.

REINFORCEMENTS AT ARDEBIL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

The Russian reinforcements have arrived at Ardebil.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

An Unfounded Rumour.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Telegrams from St Petersburg state that Dr. Motono, the Japanese Ambassador, has gone on a short visit to Japan where his father is seriously ill. The rumours that his departure was due to political complications, are officially declared to be unfounded.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL.

Another Victim.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Telegrams from Washington state that the dangers of American football have been again exemplified by the death of a student of Virginia University, who was injured while playing on Saturday.

LATER.

In consequence of the death of the student at football, Virginia and Georgetown Universities have prohibited further playing.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 14.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. "Persia," with the English mails of the 5th instant, left for Bombay at 12 noon to-day.

THE AHMEDABAD OUTRAGE.

English Press Opinion.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

The majority of newspapers publish leading articles on the Ahmedabad outrage, sympathising with Lord and Lady Minto and congratulating them on their escape, and denouncing the authors of the outrage

The *Daily Te* demands resolute methods as the only panacea to Eastern insubordination.

The *Daily News* earnestly hopes that Lord Minto will not be deterred from granting amnesty to the deported persons on the occasion of the promulgation of Reforms, and says that their release would be a most effective blow at terrorism.

NEW TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

The Sultan's Opening Speech.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

The Sultan opened the Turkish Parliament to-day. The speech from the Throne referred to the extension of military service to all subjects and dwelt on the necessity for perfecting the Army and the Navy in the interests of defence and preservation of peace. The relations with the Powers were friendly. The estimates show a deficit of £4,427,807.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

The death is announced of Sir William Thomson, the eminent Surgeon.

[Sir William Thomson, M.D. was Hon. Surgeon to the King in Ireland. He had charge of Lord Eveagh's Irish Hospital in the South African Campaign in 1900 and was mentioned in despatches. He was Surgeon to the Richmond Surgical Hospital in Dublin; His Majesty's Inspector of Anatomy, Ireland; ex-President, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; member of the Senate of the Royal University, Ireland; late Direct Representative for Ireland on the General Medical Council; late Surgeon to H. E. the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; late Surgeon to Queen Victoria in Ireland; late Examiner, Army Medical Department. He was born in 1843; was educated in Queen's College, Galway; took the degrees of A.B., M.D., M. Ch., from Queen's University, in 1872; M. A. honoris causa, in 1882. He has written some eminent works on Surgery, Surgical anatomy and operative treatment, and has made numerous communications to medical journals.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

The death is announced of Sir Francis Langford O'Callaghan.

[Sir Francis Langford O'Callaghan, K. C. M. G., C.S.I., C.I.E., F.R.G.S., M. Inst. C. E., was Director of the Burma Railway Company; Director of the Egyptian Delta Light Railway Company. He was born in 1830 and after a successful life at College, became Civil Engineer. He joined the Indian Public Works Department in 1862 by open contribution, and rose through different grades to Chief Engineer, 1st class. He was promoted to Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways in 1889. He was Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, 1892. Deceased retired from Indian Service in 1894. He had constructed various State Railways in India, and designed and partly constructed railway through the Khajak Pass to the frontier of Afghanpore, 1887-89. He was decorated with the C.I.E., for construction of Bridge over the Indus, at Attock. He obtained the C.S.I. for the construction of railway through the Bolan Pass, to Quetta.

INDIAN CUSTOMS AND REFORMS.

A Lecture in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 15.

Under the auspices of the Madras Hindu Social Reform Association a public meeting was held here when Mr. S Doraisami Iyer read a paper on "Religion" as the motive force of Social Reform. He said the fabric of Indian society owed its origin to the pseudo-religious system known as ceremonialism and customs had got fixed by reason of unquestioned practice for centuries. This gave a distinct character to Indian Social problems which were thus distinguishable from the social problems of West In England, for instance, social problems arose but they were mostly economic in origin, and there was larger sympathy and co-operation on the part of people with the aims and methods of reformers except in cases where the reform clasped with vested interests. In India, on the other hand, there was no question like vested interests at all and the opposition was due only to aversion to go against custom sanctioned apparently by religion. The lecturer contented that unless there was a religious revival among the mass of the people there was not much chance of success in social reform.

THE ALIGARH COLLEGE.

The Viceroy's Congratulatory Message.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALIGARH, NOVEMBER 15.

In connection with the recent visit to Aligarh of His Highness the Ameer of Khairpur and a permanent grant to the College of Rs. 500 per mensem the following congratulatory telegram has been received by Nawab Mushtaq Husain, Honorary Secretary, M.A.O. College, Aligarh, from the Private Secretary to His Excellency: "The Viceroy congratulates the Trustees on the generous gift of His Highness the Ameer of Khairpur."

THE 24 PARGANNAS DACOITY.

Portion of the Stolen Property Recovered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

The police have been able to make several arrests in connection with the 24 Parganas dacoity, the clue being supplied by the Currency Office, where one of those arrested attempted to cash a stolen currency note. The house of Ram Somer Jeswarra, a postal peon, was searched and a portion of the stolen property recovered. The dacoity does not seem to possess any political significance, but is believed to be the work of a gang belonging to the Criminal Tribes of the United Provinces.

MISAPPROPRIATION IN TRAVANCORE.

Two Accountants Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 15.

A Trivandrum correspondent writes:—For some time a report has been going round that a large amount of money has been misappropriated and was unaccounted for in the Central Account and Audit Office. Some particulars having appeared in local vernacular paper inquiries began to be instituted. It was found that some cheque supposed to be sent to the Bank of Madras had not actually been sent and the Accountant who was in charge of accounts under inquiry was dismissed from the service. Further enquiries having been made, the sum of Rs. 10,000 is alleged to be unaccounted for. T. R. Retnan Iyer, Acting Financial Secretary, preferred a complaint before the local District Magistrate and the dismissed clerk was arrested, but released on bail on furnishing Rs. 5,000 security. Yesterday another Accountant of the Central Account and Audit Office was arrested and released on bail.

THE BRISCOE BIRCH ELEPHANT CASE.

Accused Heavily Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 15.

J. Briscoe-Birch was to-day unanimously found guilty by the jury at the Special Sessions of the Chief Court on the charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of the Government elephant called "Cuttack." Mr. Justice Ormond sentenced the accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

MYSORE KEDDAH OPERATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, NOV. 15.

One herd of over fifty elephants has been caught and another herd was sighted in the Meetikupa jungle. Osumia and Muthia with four hunored shikaris have gone out to surround them. Three hours motor drive on a splendid road through a dense handy teak forest takes one to the Keddah.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

After the long vacation the High Court re-opened to-day and the fifteen Judges took their seats. All the old Judges were there except Mr. Justice Coxe who is on a year's leave and Mr. Justice Tavnon who is appointed in his place sat with Mr. Justice Mukerjee on the Civil Appellate Bench.

Moulvi Serajul Islam on behalf of the legal profession welcomed his Lordship, congratulated him on his appointment and trusted he would prove a valuable acquisition to the Bench.

Mr. Justice Tavnon acknowledging the welcome, remarked that with the co-operation of the Bar he would do his best to justify the expectations formed of him.

REMARKABLE CASE OF LAW'S DELAY.

Three Trials and an Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

As an instance of the proverbial law's delay, a case was brought to the notice of Justices Stephen and Carnduff in which a Mahomedan was fined Rs.100 for theft. The case was instituted in April 1908, which was followed by a police and three judicial enquiries. At last the case was decided against the accused who appealed to the District Magistrate of Gya. The appeal was unsuccessful and the accused moved the High Court and pointed out various irregularities and the High Court ordered a retrial. In the retrial the accused was again convicted, this time to the Magistrate again erred and the High Court again ordered a retrial. This time too the accused was convicted; and he again moved the High Court and obtained a rule to-day to show cause why the conviction should not be set aside.

THE LAHORE EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 15.

Preparations for the forthcoming Lahore exhibition are proceeding apace and the Main buildings are almost complete. The exhibits as pouring in, and the work of arranging them in the proper courts has already been taken in hand. Altogether the place wears a businesslike appearance in striking contrast with what it was a few days back.

The Lieutenant-Governor will open the exhibition on the 11th December. The ceremony promises to be an imposing one as the Executive Committee has requested His Honour to open the exhibition in state and all the ruling Chiefs of the Province are expected to attend.

THE CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

Mr. Hutchison has returned from leave and rejoined his appointment as Secretary to the Calcutta Turf Club and Captain Hughes will be kept on to improve the Tollygunja course.

An announcement that will be hailed with interest by the racing community of Calcutta is that the Turf Club have engaged the services of M. H. Roulston as a second Stipendiary Steward. Mr. Roulston comes from "down under" where he was an official of the Australian Jockey Club. His arrival here is expected shortly.

Several changes in the official list of the Turf Club are expected. Mr. J. G. Dickson who has been a steward for several years past is on the eve of retirement and his loss will be much felt and his place is difficult to fill. Messrs. Peter West and A. G. H. Macpherson will be absent during the season and even after the return of Mr. W. Garth there will still be one vacancy. Mr R. G. Bates, the official starter, who has been away on leave has returned to Calcutta.

NELLORE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Active Preparations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NELLORE, NOVEMBER 15.

The Nellore District Conference will be held in the garden to the west of Veerabhadrachari Street., Stonehousepet, Nellore, on 19th instant from 2 p.m. and on the 20th noon. Dewan Bahadur K. Kirshnaswamy Rao Pantalu will preside. The Reception Committee consists about 120 members representing all classes and professions.

Taluk Congress Committees have been formed at Gudur and Kareli. About 155 Delegates have been elected by the Nellore District Congress Committee and some more Delegates have been elected by Kareli and Gudur Taluk Congress Committees. Ayalur Venkiah's Choultry in Sreerangarajapuram Kalasa Mahal near Santhapet and a few other houses have been arranged for the accommodation of Delegates and distinguished visitors from the mofussil. The bungalow of Mr. K. Rangamannar Iyengar located near the Pennar anicut, has been reserved for the accommodation of the President. Invitations have been issued by the Reception Committee to several distinguished visitors residing in the Mofussil and at Nellore and some of them are expected to attend the Conference. The President-elect is expected to leave Madras at 6 p.m., on 18th instant by the Calcutta mail and arrive in Nellore at 10-6 p.m. The Gudur Taluk Congress Committee is making arrangements to receive him at the station and the Reception Committee will offer a fitting reception. All arrangements have been made for making the Conference a success,

PROHIBITING PUBLIC LECTURES.

Pandit Bhoj Dutt's Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, discharged this afternoon the rules calling upon the C. I. D. to show cause why his order prohibiting Pandit Bhoj Dutt from delivering lectures in Albert Hall and other places in Calcutta should not be rescinded.

The Judge states: "On the evidence before me I am satisfied that if the Pandit had preached or lectured at Albert Hall on September 25th last or in any place in Calcutta it would have led and will lead to serious breach of the peace and disturbance of public tranquility and rioting.

THE NETRA DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

The twenty-four Perganna's police have arrested two Bengali youths on suspicion in connection with the Netra dacoity. Their houses were searched, but nothing incriminating was found. They were produced before the Sub-Divisional Officer of Diamond Harbour and have been remanded until the completion of the Police enquiry.

LATER.

The *Empire* understands that in connection with the Netra dacoity case the Alipore police have arrested a man named Tin Cowrie Das at Joynagore and two other men at Sonarpore, all Bengali youths. They were brought down to the Alipore kutchery yesterday from where they have been sent to stand their trial before the Sub-Divisional Officer of Diamond Harbour. It is said that some 200 to 300 men all respectively connected, have since been arrested in connection with this dacoity and will stand their trial in a batch at Diamond Harbour as soon as police investigation is over.

ALIPORE SUPPLEMENTARY BOMB CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

What is known as the supplementary bomb case in which one Bhaba Bhusan Mitra stands charged with being a member of a Bomb conspiracy and attempting to wage war against the King Emperor. was called on before the Additional Sessions Judge of Alipore this morning and remanded till 1st December pending judgment of the High Court in the appeal in the main case.

SIR LOUIS DANE'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 15.

According to the revised programme, Sir Louis Dane arrives at Jalalpur to-morrow and reaches Haranpur the next day, which he leaves on 18th on which day he arrives at Lahore, remains for a couple of hours leaving for Bhatinda at 5 p.m. After spending 1 1/2 hours there His Honour goes to Bikaneer which he reaches on 12th. His Honour halts here for five days and arrives at Lahore on 26th.

MURDERS IN HYDERABAD.

Another Arab Tragedy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 15.

On Saturday, a frightful murder was committed in Hyderabad at Mama Sainila Lane near Char Mina, when an Arab employed at Nawab Shamshur Jung's devri attacked several fellow servants and killed two by stabbing in the neck and almost killed a third. The murderer was arrested shortly after the occurrence, but denied knowledge of the crime and feigned madness. The weapon used was a 'jambia' which the Arab servants are permitted to carry.

MR. B. KRISHNA RAO, District Munsif of South Canara, recently gave an interesting lecture on the Depressed Classes. They formed, he said, the backbone of the agricultural community, and agriculture was the mainstay of the people of India. There was nothing in the Shastras forbidding the higher classes to touch members of these poor classes, on the contrary the Shastras preached consideration to all beings. The District Collector, who presided, said Indians could not become a consolidated nation unless the depressed classes were improved.

SIR LOUIS DANE, while at Sakesan a few days ago, was struck with luxuriant growth of wild olives. Steps will be taken to discover whether the soil and climate are suitable for the growth of cultivated olive gum trees and the Australia eucalyptus.

TEX... MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTA...

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Syed Bilgrami, interviewed by Reuter, said the Reform Scheme was undoubtedly the greatest achievement of the British Rule in India. "It gives educated Indians in some respects more even than they asked. Lord Morley has taken the greatest care over the final scheme and has bestowed constant attention on it, especially during the last twelve months. His great desire has been to find something permanent, and possibly progressive as time passes, something really satisfying the aspirations of educated classes, and he has succeeded. The new law is likely to meet with the approval of all Moderates, but nothing will satisfy the irreconcilables."

Syed Bilgrami continued, "The Scheme goes as far as is wise at the present moment".

Referring to the unrest, he said: "Some time must elapse before we can tell what effect the reforms will have. We cannot expect an immediate change. Much harm has been done in India by irresponsible talk of certain members of Parliament, who are well-meaning but do not understand Indian questions at all. Much evil has also been occasioned by inflammatory writing in the native papers and the support they receive from a certain small party in Parliament."

Syed Bilgrami, speaking of his membership of the Council of India, said, he found Lord Morley and the Council always exhibiting the greatest anxiety to do the right thing by India. Most anixous consideration was bestowed on Indian affairs and the one wish was to do justice.

Syed Bilgrami, speaking of the Transvaal Indian questions, said it was much more dangerous than the unrest on other grounds, because the feeling on the subject was, and would continue to be, universal. "Every race and class in India sympathises with their brethren in the Transvaal. The India Office has done all possible. Some sort of concession from the Transvaal is in the air, but I do not know whether it will satisfy Indian representatives."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 15.

The Special "Gazette" in connection with the Reforms Scheme commences with a notification putsing the Indian Councils Act of 1909 into operation in respect of all Councils. Next come the Rules and Regulations guiding the constitution of the enlarged Councils with the Imperial and Legislative Council, covering some hundreds of pages. After these follow the rules for the discussion of the annual financial statement in the Governor-General's Council and the discussion of matters of general interest, and fourthly the explanatory resolution by the Home Department.

The following is the Resolution, signed by Sir Harold Stuart, Secretary, Home Department, in connection with the Reforms Scheme:—

"With the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor-General in Council has to-day brought into operation the Indian Councils Act 1909, and has published the Rules and Regulations relating to the nomination and election of the members of the enlarged Legislative Councils. This Act marks the completion of the earnest and prolonged deliberations that were initiated by the Viceroy more than three years ago, when he appointed a Committee of his Executive Council to consider and report on the general question of giving to the people of India a larger measure of political representation and wider opportunities of expressing their views on administrative matters.

(2) "The various stages of inquiry and discussion which followed need not be reviewed at length. In the Home Department letter of the 24th August, 1907, the Government of India put forward certain provisional and tentative proposals and invited the Local Government to submit their matured conclusions after consulting important bodies and individuals, representing the various classes of the community. The voluminous opinions elicited by that letter were fully dealt with in the despatch which the Government of India addressed to the Secretary of State on the 1st October, 1908, and in Lord Morley's despatch of the 28th November following. Since those papers were published, the Government of India have been engaged in communication with the Secretary of State in working out the principles accepted by him, and the scheme finally adopted for the future constitution of the Legislative Councils is embodied in the Indian Councils Act and in Regulations which are published to-day.

THE NATURE OF THE CHANGES.

"The Governor General in Council will now proceed to state briefly the extent and nature of the changes introduced, and to indicate in what respects they differ from the proposals contained in the papers already published.

(3) "The maximum strength of each Council is fixed by the first Schedule of the Act. Excluding the head of the Government and the Members of the Executive Councils, it varies from 60 for the Councils of the Governor-General to 30 for the Councils of the Punjab and Burma, the number for each of the other five Provincial Councils being 50. The actual strength of each Council is determined by the Regulations, the statutory maximum will at present be worked up to only in the Imperial and Bengal Councils, but as will be seen from the annexed statements, the numbers are in every case slightly larger than those shown in the despatch of the first October, 1908.

(4) "For the reason given by the Secretary of State in his despatch of 27th November, 1908, there will continue to be a majority of officials in the Governor-General's Council, but the Regulations provide not only that there may be, but that there must be, a majority of non-official members in every Provincial Council. The following statement from which the head of the Government is in each case excluded, shows the effect of this great constitutional change on the composition of each Council. It will be within the power of a Local Government to increase the non-official majority by nominating less than the maximum number of officials and substituting non-officials, but that majority cannot be reduced except to a limited extent. A table then shows that the Governor-General's Council consists of 35 official and 32 non-official members; the Provincial Councils have non-official majorities as the figures respectively are as follows in official and non-officials: Madras, 19 official and 26 non-officials; Bombay, 17 and 28; Bengal, 17 and 31; United Provinces, 20 and 26; Eastern Bengal and Assam, 17 and 23; Punjab, 10 and 14; and Burma, 6 and 9.

"These figures relate to the ordinary constitution of the Councils and leave out of account the two experts who may be appointed members of each Provincial Council when the legislation in hand is of a nature to demand expert advice. If these members are non-officials the majority will be strengthened, and even if both are officials it will not be entirely neutralized. The strength of the non-official majority varies with local conditions.

SPECIAL CLASSES' REPRESENTATION.

(5) "Special provision has been made for the representation of the professional classes, the landholders, the Mahomedans, European Commerce and Indian Commerce. The first of these interests will be represented on the Governor-General's Council by the members elected by the Provincial Legislative Councils and by the District Councils and Municipal Committees in the Central Provinces, and on the Provincial Councils by the representatives of the District Boards, the Municipalities, the Corporations of the Presidency Towns, and the Universities. The others will be represented upon all the Councils by members elected by special electorates or nominated under the express provision of the Regulations. The representative of the Bombay landholders on the Governor-General's Council will be elected at the first, third and subsequent alternate elections by the landholders of Sind, a great majority of whom are Mahomedans, while at other elections he will be elected by the Sardars of the Gujarat or the Sardars of the Deccan, a majority of whom are Hindus. Again the landholders of the Punjab consist of about equal numbers of Mahomedans and non-Mahomedans, and it may be assumed that their representation will be alternately a Mahomedan and non-Mahomedan. It has accordingly been decided that at the second, fourth and succeeding alternate elections, when these two seats will presumably not be held by Mahomedans, there shall be two special electorates consisting of the Mahomedan landholders who are entitled to vote for the member who represents in the Governor-General's Council, the landholders of the United Provinces and Eastern Bengal and Assam respectively. In some Provinces there are special interests such as the tea and jute industries in Eastern Bengal and Assam and the planting communities in Madras and Bengal, for which provision has been made. The representation of minor interests and smaller classes will be provided for by nominations made from time to time, as the particular needs of the moment and of the claims of each community may require.

PRIMARY DEVIATIONS.

(6) "In the despatch of the first October, 1908, it was explained that some of the seats there shown as elective might at first have to be filled by nominations, pending the formation of suitable electorates. Further inquiry has shown this course to be unavoidable at present in respect of (1) the representative of Indian Commerce in all Councils except that of the Governor of Bombay; (2) the representatives of the landholders and the Mahomedan community of the Punjab on the Governor-General's Council; and (3) the representative of the planting community on the Bengal Council. The regulations however provide that members must be nominated to represent each of these interests, and it is the intention of the Governor-General in Council to substitute election for nomination wherever a workable scheme can be formed.

(7) "It will be seen that the Regulations have been divided into two parts, first the substantive regulations which deal with all matters of general application and secondly a series of separate schedules defining the constitution of each electorate and prescribing the electoral procedure to be adopted in each case.

(8) "The qualifications required for both candidates and voters are specified in the schedules, but the disqualifications which apply generally are given in the Regulations. The only voters disqualified are females, minors and persons of unsound mind, but for candidates wider restrictions are obviously necessary and these are set forth under heads in Regulation 4. The last of these provides that no person shall be eligible for election if he has been declared by the Government of India or the Local Government, to be of such reputation and antecedents that his election would, in the opinion of the Government, be contrary to the public interest. The Act of 1890 laid down that an elected candidate must be nominated by the head of the Government before he could take his seat on the Council. It thus gave power to exclude a candidate whose presence brings discredit upon the Council and, although, this power was never exercised, yet it served a useful purpose in deterring such persons from coming forward for election. If the dignity and representative character of the Legislative Councils are to be maintained there must be some means of excluding unworthy candidatures, though recourse to it would be of rare occurrence, and the disqualification imposed would not necessarily be permanent.

(9) "In accordance with the practice of the House of Commons and of other British Legislatures the members of the enlarged Councils must, before taking their seats, make an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown.

(10) "If a candidate is elected for more than one electorate, he is required by Regulation 9 to choose for which electorate he will sit. The votes recorded for him in any electorate, for which he decides not to sit, will be deemed not to have been given, and the seat will go to the candidate who would have been elected but for such votes. This is in accordance with the procedure prescribed for Ward Elections in the City of Bombay, and it has the advantage of rendering a fresh election unnecessary.

(11) "The normal term of office has been extended from two to three years, but a member elected to fill a casual vacancy will sit only for the unexpired portion of the out-going member's term. This provision is necessary to meet corrupt ... invalid. There is ... existing regulations, but ... the principle of election and the probability ... keen contests, rendered it desirable to provide safeguards against the employment of improper practices. The definition of "corrupt practices" is taken from the Bombay District Municipalities Act. It covers false personation on the part of a voter and the use of threats of injury as well as the actual purchase of votes by a candidate or his agent.

(13). "Any person, who is qualified as a voter or a candidate, may question the validity of an election and apply to the Government of India or the Local Government, as the case may be, to set it aside. After such enquiry as may be necessary, the Government may declare whether the candidate, whose election is questioned was duly elected, or whether any, and if so, what other person was duly elected, or whether the election was void (Regulation 16). The election, will not however, be set aside on the ground of minor irregularities which do not affect the result (Regulation 15).

(14) "In most cases the electorates are sufficiently defined in the Regulations, where more detailed information is necessary, this has been given in the schedules prescribing the electoral procedure. Where the electorates are scattered, as in the case with the landholders and the Mahomedans, provision has been made for the preparation and publication of an electoral roll containing the names of all persons qualified to vote. After the first election this roll will be brought under revision from time to time when claims and objections will be decided, but the roll actually in force at the time of any election will be conclusive evidence on the question whether any person has not been passible to allow claims to be made or objections to be taken in respect of the first roll. The qualifications upon which each roll is based could not be announced until the Regulations had received the approval of the Secretary of State, and no revision of the roll could be undertaken until the new Act had been brought into operation. At least two months would have to be devoted to the disposal of claims and objections, and it is probable that even at the end of that period some cases would still be pending. It would thus be impossible to constitute the Provincial Councils before March, 1910, and the Governor-General's Council could not assemble before the end of that month or the beginning of April. The consequent loss of the whole of the legislative season would cause so much inconvenience that it would be necessary to defer putting the Act into operation and to postpone the assembling of the new Council until the Session of 1910-11. The Governor-General in Council is sensible of the objections to holding an

ELECTION ON A REGISTER

which has not been subjected to the test of revision, but he is convinced that those objections are greatly outweighed by the keen disappointment that would be caused by further delay in introducing the constitutional changes which have now been under discussion for more than three years. Moreover, the danger of improper omission or inclusion is comparatively small. The two principal qualifications are payment of Land Revenue and Income Tax, the records of which are detailed and complete, and steps were taken beforehand to ensure, as far as possible, that doubtful cases and claims based on other qualifications should be brought to notice. The Governor-General in Council believes that the great majority of those interested in the decision prefer the possibility of some small degree of error affecting only a few individuals to the certainty of further prolonged delay in the assembling of the new Councils.

(15) "The qualifications described for electors in the case of the landholders and the Mahomedans vary greatly from Province to Province. They are in accordance, for the most part, with the specific recommendations of the Local Governments and the recommendations again were based upon enquiries made by a special officer appointed in each Province to ascertain by personal consultation the wishes of the members of the two communities. The Governor-General in Council would have preferred some nearer approach to uniformity, but the principle he has borne in mind is that election by the wishes of the people is the ultimate object to be secured, and he has felt that he must be guided by the advice of the local authorities as to what those wishes are. The status and circumstances both of the landholders and of the Mahomedan community differ widely from province to province, and qualifications which would produce a satisfactory constituency in one case would in another give an electorate insignificant in numbers and deficient in representative character.

(16) "The qualifications for candidates are as a rule the same as those prescribed for voters, but in some cases such as that of candidates for election to the Governor-General's Council by the non-official members of a Provincial Council, any such restriction would be inappropriate. In other instances there has been some difference of treatment in different provinces, but the object in all cases has been to secure that the member shall really represent the electorate.

(17.) "The different kinds of electoral machinery may be broadly classified under two main heads: one under which the electors vote direct for the members and the other under which they select delegates by whom the members are elected. A subsidiary distinction in each case is that the electors or delegates either vote at a single centre before a returning officer or vote at different places before an attesting officer who despatches the voting papers to the returning officers. A further distinction in the case of delegates is that in Bengal, each delegate has a varying number of votes, the number depending in the case of District Boards and Municipalities upon the income of those bodies, and in the case of the Mahomedan community upon the strength and importance of the Mahomedan population of a district or group of districts. Elsewhere the same object has been attained by varying the number of delegates on like grounds, each delegate then having only one vote. In the Central Provinces, however, the number of delegates to be elected by each District Council and Municipal Committee has been fixed, not with sole reference to income or population, but with regard to a number of factors of which those two are perhaps the most important.

BOMBAY MAHOMEDANS AND THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(18) "A special case of voting by delegates is that of the election of a member of the Governor-General's Council to represent

...ommerces ..., the voting will. ...ulated by the procedure ...ally adopted by those bodies for the transaction of their ordinary business.

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

(20) "The rules, authorising the moving and discussion of resolutions, the discussion of the Budget and the asking of questions, have been framed in accordance with the decisions on those matters which have already been announced. In the rules relating to the discussion in the Governor-General's Council of matters of general public interest, it is provided that no discussion shall be allowed in regard to subjects removed from the cognizance of the Council by the Indian Councils Act of 1861, or matters affecting the foreign relations of His Majesty's Government or the Government of India, or matters which are sub judice. The President may also disallow any resolution, on the ground that its introduction is opposed to the public interest or that it should be moved in the Legislative Council of a Local Government. Subject to these necessary restrictions a resolution may be moved regarding any matter of general public interest, and all such resolutions may be fully discussed and put to the vote. The President may assign such time as he may consider reasonable for the discussion of resolutions or of any particular resolution. The examination of the annual financial proposals in the Governor-General's Council will be divided into three parts. There will first be an opportunity for discussing any alteration in taxation and a new loan or any grant to Local Governments proposed or mentioned in the Financial Statement of the Explanatory Memorandum accompanying it; in the second stage each head or group of heads of revenue or expenditure, not excluded from discussion will be explained by the member in charge of the Administrative Department concerned and any member may then move a resolution relating to the subjects. The final stage consists of the presentation of the Budget by the member who will explain why any resolutions passed by the Council have not been accepted. A general discussion of the Budget will follow, but at this stage no resolution may be moved. The rules for the asking of questions are substantially the same as those hitherto in force, with the important exception that they permit a member who has asked a question to put a supplementary question (in respect of these matters each Provincial Council is governed by rules of its own which in essentials differ but little from those of the Governor-General's Council. One distinguishing feature, however, is that the Local Financial Statement is first examined by a Committee of the Council consisting of twelve members, of whom six will be nominated by the head of the Government and six elected by the non-official members of the Council.

POSSIBLE FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS.

(21.) "The Governor-General in Council is conscious that many of the details of the scheme which is being introduced may be found on trial to be unsatisfactory or capable of improvement. Experience alone can show how far methods which are new to India give to the different classes and interests a measure of representation proportionate to their importance and influence and to what extent entried electoral machinery is suitable to the varying circumstances of the different provinces and numerous electorates. Defects will no doubt be discovered when the rules are put into operation, but if this proves to be the case the law admits of the Regulations being amended without difficulty.

(22) "Under the arrangements that have been made, the new Provincial Councils will assemble at the beginning of January, 1910, and the Council of the Governor-General in the course of that month. It is a source of great satisfaction, both to the Viceroy personally, and to the members of his Council, that the deliberations which have extended over the greater part of Lord Minto's Viceroyalty should have achieved their purpose before he lays down the office of Governor-General. The constitutional changes that have been effected are of no small magnitude. The Councils have been greatly enlarged, the maximum strength was 126, it is now 370. All classes and interests of major importance will in future have their own representatives. In the place of 39 elected members there will now be 135, and while the electorates of the old Councils had only the right to recommend the candidate of their choice for appointment by the head of the Government, an elected member of the new Councils will sit as of right and will need no official confirmation. Under the Regulations of 1892 officials were everywhere in a majority. The Regulations just issued establish a non-official majority in every Provincial Council, nor has the reform been confined to the constitution of the Council, their functions also have been greatly enlarged. A member can now demand that the formal answer to a question shall be supplemented by further information. The discussion will no longer be confined to legislative business and a discursive and ineffectual debate on the Budget, but will be allowed in respect of all matters of general public interest. Members will in future take a real and active part in shaping the financial proposals for the year. And as regards not only financial matters, but all questions of administration, they will have liberal opportunities of criticism and discussion and of initiating advice and suggestions in the form of definite resolutions. The Governor-General in Council feels that these momentous changes constitute a general fulfilment of the gracious intention foreshadowed in the King-Emperor's message to entrust to the leaders of the Indian peoples a greater share in legislation and government and he looks forward with confidence to these extensive powers being loyally and wisely used by them in association with the holders of executive authority to promote the prosperity and contentment of all classes of the inhabitants of this great country."

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNCILS.

The following is the constitution of the Councils as approved by the Secretary of State in Council:—

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(a) Ex-officio members, 7; (b) officials representing provinces, 8; (c) nominated members not more than 20 to be officials, while 3 must represent respectively the landholders of the Punjab, the Mahomedans of the Punjab and Indian Commerce, 28; (d) elected members 25. (1) By the Provincial Legislative Councils and the Central Provinces (2) by the landholders of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, 6; (3) by the Mahomedans of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the ...of non-officials, 2; (e) elected ...ers 19: (a) by the Corporation of Madras, 1; (b) by Municipalities and District and Taluk Boards, 8; (c) by the University, 1; (d) by the landholders, 4; (e) by the planting community, 1; (f) by Mahomedans, 2; (g) by the Madras Chamber of Commerce, 1; and (h) by the Madras Trades' Association, 1. Total 47, or including the Governor 48, an increase of 1, as originally proposed.

BOMBAY.

Ex-officio members of the Executive Council, 2; Advocate-General, 1. Additional: (a) nominated members, not more than 14 to be officials, 21; (b) nominated experts who may be either officials or non-officials, 3. Elected members, 21: (a) by the Corporation of Bombay, 1; (b) by Municipalities, 4; (c) by District Boards, 4; (d) by the University, 1; (e) by the landholders, 3; (f) by Mahomedans, 4; (g) by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1; (h) by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, 1; (i) by the Millowners' Associations of Bombay and Ahmedabad, 1; and (j) by the Indian Commercial community, 1. Total 47, or including the Governor 48, an increase of 1 as originally proposed.

BENGAL.

(A) Nominated members not more than 17 to be officials and one to be a representative of the planting community and one of Indian Commerce, 22; (b) nominated experts who may be either officials or non-officials, 2; and (c) elected members, 26: (1) by the Corporation of Calcutta, 1; (2) by Municipalities, 6; (3) by District Boards, 6, (4) by the University, 1; (5) by the landholders, 5; (6) by Mahomedans, 4; (7) by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, 2; and (8) by the Calcutta Trades' Association, 1. Total 50, or including the Lieutenant-Governor, 51, an increase of 4, as originally proposed.

UNITED PROVINCES

(A) Nominated members, not more than 20 to be officials and one to be a representative of Indian Commerce, 26; (b) nominated experts who may be either officials or non-officials 2; (c) elected members, 20: (a) by large Municipalities in rotation, 4; (b) by the District Boards and smaller Municipalities, 8; (c) by the Allahabad University, 1; (d) by the landholders, 2; (e) by the Mahomedans, 4; and (f) by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, 1. Total 48, or including the Lieutenant-Governor 49, an increase of 2, as originally proposed.

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

(A) Nominated members, not more than 17 to be officials and one to be a representative of Indian Commerce, 22: (b) nominated experts who may be either officials or non-officials, 2: (c) elected members, 18: (a) By Municipalities 2; (b) by District and Local Boards, 5; (c) by the landholders, 2; (d) by Mahomedans 4; (e) by the Tea Interests, 2; (f) by the Jute Interest, 1; and (g) by the Commissioners of the Port of Chittagong, 1. Total 42, or including the Lieutenant-Governor 43, an increase of 6, as originally proposed.

PUNJAB.

(A) Nominated members, not more than 10 to be officials, 19; (b) nominated experts who may be either officials or non-officials, 2; (c) elected members 5. (a) by the Punjab Chamber of Commerce 1: (b) by the Punjab University, 1: and (c) by Municipal and Cantonment Committees, 3. Total 26, or including the Lieutenant-Governor 27, an increase of 2, as originally proposed.

BURMA.

(A) Nominated officials 6; (b) nominated non-officials 8: (a) to represent the Burmese population, 4: (c) to represent the Indian and Chinese communities 2; (c) to represent other interests, 2: (c) nominated experts who may be either officials or non-officials, 2; and (d) elected by the Burma Chamber of Commerce, 1. Total 17, or including the Lieutenant-Governor 18, an increase of 1, as originally proposed.

IMPERIAL ELECTION RULES.

The Rules and Regulations for the nomination and election of members on the Imperial Council cover over 120 pages of print. It is laid down that no person shall be eligible for election as a member of the Council, if such person (a) is not a British subject or (b) is a female or (c) has been adjudged by a competent Civil Court to be of unsound mind or (d) is under 25 years of age or (e) is an uncertificated bankrupt or an undischarged insolvent, or (f) has been dismissed from the Government Service or (g) has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment for an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or to transportation, or has been ordered to find security for good behaviour under the Court of Criminal Procedure, such sentence or order not having subsequently been reversed or remitted, or the offender pardoned, or (h) has been debarred from practising as a legal practitioner by the order of any competent authority, or (i) has been declared by the Governor-General in Council to be of such reputation and antecedent that his election would, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, be contrary to the public interest, provided that in cases (f) (g) (h) and (i) the disqualification may be removed by an order of the Governor-General in Council on his behalf. It is also laid down that the term of office of an additional member shall be three years, and experts holding office for such shorter periods as the Governor-General determine at the time of nomination. Any member filling a vacancy holds office only so long as the original member would have done.

The Regulations conclude (1) as soon as conveniently may be, after these Regulations come into force a Council shall be constituted in accordance with their provision; (2) for this purpose the Governor-General shall, by notification as aforesaid, call upon the electorates to proceed to elect members in accordance with these Regulations within such time as may be prescribed by such notification; (3) if, within the time so prescribed any such class fails to elect, the Governor-General may nominate at his discretion for a period not exceeding six months any person who is eligible for election by such class.

GENERAL QUALIFICATIONS.

The general qualification for a candidate is that he must be qualified to vote in the electorate for which he stands. In Bengal, Bombay, Madras and the United Provinces the non-official members for Provincial Councils elect two members for the Viceroy's Council and have a cumulative vote. This gives an opportunity to a strong minority to secure one of the seats; (2) the non-official members of the Punjab, Bengal and Burma elect one member; (3) in the Central Provinces the votes of 22 delegates from the District Councils and 28 delegates from the Municipal Committies will elect one member; (4) ...lutions entered in the list of business. During the discussion of departmental subjects the Member in charge of that Department will sit as President. No speech without the permission of President can last more than 15 minutes. He may close the discussion when the resolution has been sufficiently discussed. Any resolution, if carried, shall only have effect as a recommendation to the Governor General in Council. It is ordered that the Budget be presented to the Council on or before the 24th March each year. The President shall appoint a later day for its discussion; no resolution shall then be moved; the President has the right to prescribe a time limit for speeches and each member who speaks shall rise from his chair and immediately resume his chair, if the President rises. Any speech at the discretion of the President may be taken as read and all points of order be decided by him. Rules are also published with regard to the discussion of matters of public interest and the asking of questions.

THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

SPECIAL RULES.

The regulations for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay provide that additional members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, other than the Advocate-General or other officer acting in that capacity, shall ordinarily consist of (a) members elected who shall be 21 in number; (b) members nominated by the Governor who shall not exceed 21 in number and of whom not more than 14 may be officials in the election of a member by the members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay. Any person not in eligible for election under these regulations who (a) is at the date of the election, a Member of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay or (b) has served at least for 3 years as member of that Corporation shall be elegible for election. The election of the member by the Sardars of the Deccan shall be made by all persons who are qualified to vote and whose names appear in the list for the time being in force under the resolution of the Government of Bombay in the Political Department No. 2363, dated the 23rd day of July, 1867. The election of the member by Sardars of the Gujerat (a newtelectoral body) shall be made by all persons who are qualified to vote and whose names appear in the list for the time being in force under the resolution of the Government of Bombay in the Political Department No. 6265, dated the 21st day of September 1909. The election of the member by the Jagirdars and Zemindars of Sind shall be made by all persons qualified to vote who are (a) Jagirdars of the first or second class or (b) Zemindars who for the 3 years preceding the preparation of the electoral roll have paid not less than one thousand rupees per annum as ordinary land revenue. Of the four members to be elected by the Municipalities and District Local Boards respectively one shall be elected by each of the following groups of Municipalities or District Local Boards, namely, by the Municipalities of the Southern Division, 1 member; by the Municipalities of the Northern Division, 1 member; by the Municipalities of the Central Division, 1 member; by the Municipalities of the Sind Division, 1 member; by the District Local Boards of the Southern Division, 1 member; by the District Local Boards of the Northern Division. 1 member; by the District Local Boards of the Central Division, 1 member; and by the District Local Boards of the Sind Division, 1 member.

THE ELECTORATE

(1) The member to be elected by each of the groups of Municipalities or District Local Boards mentioned in rule 2 shall be elected by the votes of Delegates to be selected from among themselves in the manner hereinafter prescribed by the non-official members of all the Municipalities or District Local Boards of the Group. (2) The number of Delegates which Municipalities or District Local Boards are entitled to select shall be in accordance with the following scale namely:—Municipalities where the population of the Municipality exceeds 5,000 but does not exceed 10,000, 1; exceeds 10,000 but does not exceed 20,000, 2; and for every 10,000 or part thereof in excess of 20,000, 1. District Local Boards where the population of the District does not exceed 100,000, 1; where it exceeds 100,000 but does not exceed 200,000, 2; and for every 100,000 or part thereof in excess of 200,000, 1. Of the four members elected by members of the Mahomedan community, one shall be elected by the qualified electors in each of the four following areas hereinafter called divisions:—

Division 1, the Southern Division; Division 2, the Northern Division; Division 3, the Central Division; Division 4, the City of Bombay. It will be noted that there is no separate Mahomedan electorate for Sind.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

The election shall be made by all Mahomedans qualified to vote and having a place of residence in the division for which the election is being held who (a) hold alienated or unalienated land assessed at or of the assessable value of not less than Rs. 100 or in the City of Bombay of not less than Rs.200, (b) pay on their own account income tax on an income of not less than Rs. 1,000 per annum or in the City of Bombay Rs. 2,000 per annum, or (c) are practising Advocates or Attorneys, or (d) are holders of any title conferred or recognised by Government or are members of the Order of the Star of India or of the Order of the Indian Empire or holders of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, or (e) hold diplomas in medicine or engineering granted at least five years previously by any institution in the British Empire recognised by the Local Government for this purpose, or (f) are Conciliators under the Deccan Agricultural Relief Act 1879, or (g) are Justices of the Peace or Honorary Magistrates, or (h) are Graduates of five years' standing of any University in the British Empire. The additional member by the Indian Commercial community shall be elected by the votes of delegates to be selected from among themselves in the manner hereinafter prescribed by the members of the bodies styled "The Indian Merchants' Chamber" and "the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association" The number of delegates which each of the said bodies is entitled to select shall be ten. The rules for the election of an additional member by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Karachi Chamber of Commerce respectively, are the same as before; the additional member by the Millowners' Association of Bombay and the Millowners' Association of Ahmedabad shall be elected alternately by the Millowners Association of Bombay and the Millowners' Association of Ahmedabad, provided that the Millowners' Association of Bombay shall have the first right of election.

INDIAN PRESS OPINION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

The publication of Reform papers has not been received with any great enthusiasm and press comments are conflicting.

The "Indian Daily News" heartily congratulates the Government on the completion of the great scheme of reform which Lord Minto initiated three years ago and which it goes on to say marks a decisive change in the system of Government that has yet been introduced by any reforming Viceroy. While admitting that the rules may be seen to be susceptible of improvement, the journal maintains that it is now the duty of the leaders of the people, by active co-operation with the executive authority, to make the reforms a reality. It concludes "after all it is not upon a body of rules that in this country at its present stage of political development popular rights would depend for their exercise. It is rather upon the spirit in which the men—councillors—are going to enter upon their duties."

The "Empire" writes:—"It will not satisfy everybody, but it will doubtless be received generally with sincere appreciation, and we believe that as time goes on the appreciation will become still greater and more sincere. On the other hand, the working of the scheme will probably lead to modification which will be introduced by the mutual consent of the Government and what we shall call the Opposition, for it will almost certainly be found that a strong opposition will arise even in this Conservative Parliament."

The "Bengalee," in the course of a long article, writes:—"The impression which a perusal of these has left on our mind is that the Government has thrown away a golden opportunity of conciliating the people. The rules, indeed, we shall say at once abundantly, justify the apprehension that the public had from the beginning entertained as to the kind of thing they would have in the name of Reform. We use strong language, but is not this language amply justified? To take for instance that most vital of all questions, the question of independent Mahomedan representation. We have always been under the impression and have indeed been authoritatively told that the Mahomedans are to have separate representation, only because they are a minority. Why then are they to have separate representations even in Eastern Bengal and Assam where there are not in a minority and to have as many as four members in addition to what we should think is their just and equitable share?"

Commenting upon the exclusion of undesirables the "Bengalee" says:—"We ask anybody with any knowledge of India to say if this category of exclusions is not comprehensible enough to include at least potentially all capable and patriotic Indians. To cite one or two concrete case, would not this category exclude for all time a man like Mr. Tilak from the Councils of his country. Would it not also exclude Lala Lajpat Rai unless the Government is prepared to admit, as we hope it will have the courage to do that? They committed a grave mistake in this case."

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

The "Statesman" says the execution of Reforms is planned in full accordance with the liberal spirit of the Despatch which formulated their principles in all important respects. The Regulations put the broadest construction possible on Lord Morley's Despatch and surpass the hopes of the most sanguine friends of reform. They will add to the popularity of the scheme outlined in the Despatch and infuse reality into the institutions which have hitherto been little better than pretentious sham. In Bengal, Bombay, Madras and the United Provinces the balance of votes is such that a movement may in certain contingencies have to face defeat and the journal refers appreciatively to Sir Edward Baker's courage in agreeing to work so large a non-official majority.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—"We regret to observe they will not add to the popularity of the measure. They are, we fear, not as liberal as they might have been. One cannot but be struck with the fact that the effect of some of the rules will be the disqualification of several real leaders of the people as well as the withholding of official information on important questions in which the public may be vitally interested. The journal concludes, "perhaps the chief solid gain they have secured is that they have been able to move the authorities from the groove of thought in which they had determined to remain all the days of their lives. They have stirred from their original position and that is perhaps our real gain."

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 15.

Commenting on the Council Reforms the "Hindu" says, so far as the participation by people in the actual business of Government is concerned, the share which the Reform Schems gives cannot be deemed otherwise than shadowy and unreal. The publicity of official acts and provision for ample criticism and decision of official measures are great aids to sound administration and if the enlarged powers given to members in the New Legislative Councils are exercised with knowledge, discrimination and candour the public may expect a decidedly improved and elevated tone in the government of the country. The Indian public would, however, do well not to cherish extravagant expectations as to the nature of the forthcoming reforms and their immediate results.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 15.

Commenting on the Reform Scheme the "Madras Mail" says:—"Lord Minto may well congratulate himself as he does that the reform of Councils initiated by him has been put into practice before the conclusion of his Viceroyalty. The Reforms go deep and their effect is bound to be such as to make his Viceroyalty a memorable epoch in the history of India. But that there is a permanent and irreconcilable opposition, not to be placated by any reforms, has been once again indicated by the attempt on the Viceroy's life, particulars of which appears in our telegrams. It is well that reforms should not be withheld on account of the existence of a small disloyal minority, but let it not be supposed that these or any other concessions to reasonable ambitions of the Indians will disarm the political assassin. The enemies of the British Raj are a permanent factor in Indian affairs and must be allowed for as such when changes are proposed which might place weapons more powerful than the bomb in their hands."

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 15.

A Burma "Gazette" Extraordinary was issued to-day notifying the provisions of Act, of 1909, was to come into force from this date.

NATIVE CHIEFS IN BOMBAY.

THE NABOB OF JUNAGADH.

His Highness Sir Rasulkhanji, Nawab of Junagadh, arrived in Bombay yesterday evening by a special train. His Highness was accompanied by the heir-apparent Prince Mohbatkhanji, the Diwan Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, his brother Adulkhanji, Naib Vazir Mr. Mahomedkhan Fakirkhan and a retinue of about 800 men.

On alighting at the Grant Road Station His Highness was received by a deputation from Government House, consisting of Captain Sullivan, A. D. C., Mr. Hotson, Under-Secretary to the Government, Political Department, and Mr. Syed Shamshudin Kadri, Oriental Translator. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim then garlanded His Highness on behalf of the Reception Committee.

His Highness was then presented with an address of welcome which was read by Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in Gujerati.

His Highness thanked all for the cordial welcome accorded to him.

His Highness then drove to the Siddick palace at Narayan Dabulkar Road in the Government House carriage, accompanied by the members of the deputation and escorted by a bodygnard.

Amongst those present at the station were: Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey, Mr. Abdul-Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. Ratansi Mulji, Mr. Dharamsi Meghji, Mr. H. M. Dadina, Mr. Framji R. Desai, Mr. Madhowji Damodar Thakersi, Mr. Chottalal M. Buxi, Mr. Purshotam Rai Zalla, Mr. Adarji Rustamji, Mr. Dhanjishaw T. Ankleswaria, Mr. K. R. Doliwalla, Mr. Dharamsi Morarji Gokuldass, Mr. Jaffer Kassam Moosa, Mr. Rahimbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Ranchodbhai Udairam, Mr. Tansukhram Mansukhram, Mr. Osman Jamal, Mr. Mahomed Hussein Haveliwalla, Dr. B. A. Dantra, Mr. Durgaprasad Laxmidass, Mr. Gopaldass Vithaldass, and others.

THE MIR OF KHER.

To be present in Bombay at the time of Lord Minto's visit to this city His Highness the Mir of Kher arrived here by a special train, which also carried in addition his heir-apparent and other Princes, and a large retinue of followers. On the Victoria Terminus platform where the Mir alighted yesterday morning at 11-30 o'clock, he was received by a Government deputation consisting of Mr. Hotson, Under Secretary, Captain Sullivan, A.-D.-C. to the Governor, and Mr. Sayed Shamshudin Kadri, Oriental Translator with the Government of Bombay. A Government House state carriage was left at the disposal of the Mir, who was escorted by a detachment of the Governor's Body Guard, to Malabar Hill, where he is accommodated in a bungalow specially fitted for his comfort.

NABOB OF JANJIRA.

His Highness the Nabob of Janjira arrived in Bombay on Sunday and has put up in a bungalow at Mount Road.

THAKORE OF MORBI.

His Highness the Thakore of Morbi has arrived in Bombay and put up in a bungalow in Moreland Road.

KUMAR OF BANSDA.

Kumar Suri Indrasing of Bansda is now in Bombay and is staying in a bungalow in Nepean Sea Road.

RAJ SAHEB OF DHRANGADRA.

His Highness Sir Ajitsinghji Jeswatsingji, Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra, has arrived in Bombay with the hair-apparent and forty followers and has put up in a bungalow in Nepean Sea Road.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 15.

The Aga Khan Hockey tournament opened on the Gymkhana ground this evening when the Lincolns met a team of the 13th Brigade R. F. A. (Kirkee) The Lincolns had much the better of the Gunners right through and defeated them by 3 goals to nil.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF MR GOKHALE.

Claim Against the "Hindu Punch."

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

THE HON'BLE MR. GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE VS. KRISHNAJI VASHINATHYADKE AND ANOTHER.

For the plaintiff:—The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit, Dhanjishaw and Soonderdass.

For the second Defendants:—Mr. E. B. Raikes with Mr. G. G. Nadkarni, instructed by Messrs. Khunderao, Lund and Mehta.

The first Defendant:—Appeared in person.

His Lordship yesterday heard the suit filed by the plaintiff to recover Rs. 10,000 or such other sum as to the Court may seem just by way of damages. The Court was crowded by Mahrattas.

The plaintiff had stated that he is a member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India and had been at the time of the writing and publishing of some of the libels hereinafter complained of in England. The first defendant was the editor, printer and publisher of a weekly newspaper in the Marathi language called the "Hindu Punch," which was printed at Thana and was published and circulated in Bombay and other places. The second defendant's firm was the agent of the first defendant for the purpose of publishing and circulating the paper in Bombay. The first defendant on the 5th August 1908, 12th August 1908, 26th August 1909, 16th September 1908 and 6th January 1909 or thereabouts falsely and maliciously wrote and printed in the newspaper of and concerning the plaintiff articles, bearing respectively the dates aforesaid and the second defendants firm published the same in Bombay. The plaintiff charged that the whole of the articles, which among other things imputed that the plaintiff had noted the part of Iago in connection with the recent Tilak case, and called him a "wretched traitor to the country," a 'back-biter and supplier of lying reports," a "vicious dog," a "sycophant, deserving a thrashing," a "ruffian," a "person lost to all shame," "one who does dirty work to gain his own ends," and a "rascal" were highly defamatofy of the plaintiff and were calculated to seriously injure the plaintiff's character and reputation in the public mind and lower him in the estimation of people. The plaintiff called upon the first defendant to apologise and make amends for the libels, but he had declined to do so. By reason of the premises and the publication of the libels the plaintiff had suffered damage and claimed Rs. 10,000 from the defendants in respect of the same. The libels complained of were published in Bombay, and the second defendant's firm was carrying on business in Bombay, the plaintiff therefore submitted that the Court had jurisdiction to try and determine this suit. He therefore prayed that the defendants be ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 10,000 or such other sum as to this Hon'ble Court might deem just, that the defendants be ordered to pay his costs of this suit and that such further or other relief be given as the circumstances of the case might require.

The first defendant, in his written statement, among other things, stated that he was the editor, printer and publisher of the "Hindu Punch" a comic paper containing caricatures of public men and events calculated to amuse rather than instruct or inform; that the paper was edited, printed and published at Thana outside the ordinary original jurisdiction of this Court. He denied that the second defendant was his agent in the legal sense of the word and submitted that the second defendant was joined in this suit solely for the purpose of giving jurisdiction to this Court and thereby to harass and financially embarass him in his defence. The suit disclosed no action against him. Assuming a cause of action existed, the suit was bad for misjoinder of causes of action and misjoinder of parties. The articles complained of formed a series of contributions to the political controversy that had ranged round the Tilak trial and the deeds and creeds of the Moderates and Extremists. The articles entitled, 'How did the affair arise' and "another rascality," did not refer to the plaintiff and made no allegations against him personally. He had believed and still believed that the plaintiff had an interview with Lord Morley at which the prosecution of Mr. Tilak was discussed. The article entitled "What may have happened in England of 5th August 1908" did not purport to be a report of the discussion but was an imaginary dialogue nominally founded on that interview but really designed to expound and express the views and sentiments of the plaintiff or of the Moderates through the plaintiff as their spokesman towards the Extremists in general and Mr. Tilak in particular. None of the articles complained of was a libel. The articles were fair and honest comments made in good faith and without malice upon a matter of public interest, namely the conduct of the plaintiff in his public character as a Councillor, Politician, Leader of the Moderates and special Delegate of the Bombay Presidency Association, deputed to make personal representations to Lord Morley regarding the state of affairs in India and the political aspirations of the people of India. He also challenged the translations of the articles. He further contended that the articles and expressions upon a true construction, had no libellous meaning and constituted no defamatory matter. The articles did not and could not appreciably injure the reputation of the plaintiff who had really suffered no damage whatever. He prayed that the suit might be dismissed with costs.

The second defendant, in his written statement among other things, submitted that the plains disclosed no cause of action against him. Without prejudice to that contention he submitted that he had not been aware of the contents of the issues. They further said that at the time of selling the copies they had no knowledge or suspicion and had no reason to suspect that the same contained statements defamatory of the plaintiff. They did not admit that the publications were libellous. He was given no opportunity to explain his position in the matter and was served with no notice whatever of the alleged libel and contemplated legal action by the plaintiff. He submitted that the suit as against him should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Phadke asked the Court to adjourn the case for one month as his mind was greatly engrossed in an appeal filed by him against the decision of the District Magistrate of Thana, who had ordered the confiscation of his press.

Mr. Setalwad said that he was willing to consent to a reasonable adjournment, but he was not prepared to give one month's adjournment.

His Lordship said that he would first hear the plaint and the written statements and then deal with the application.

Mr. Setalwad then read the plaint and the written statements.

His Lordship said he did not think there was any reason to adjourn the case.

APPLICATION FOR STAY OF SALE.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

HAJI JAKERIA HAJI AHMED PATEL VS. THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE AND ANOTHER.

For the Applicant:—Mr. E. B. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co.

For the first Respondent:—The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

This was a motion praying for fixing an early date for hearing and final disposal of the appeal filed by the applicant against an order of Mr. Justice Davar, who as Commissioner in the Insolvency Court had, on the application of the second respondent, adjudicated one Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed as an insolvent, and in the meantime and until the final disposal of the appeal, for the stay of the sale of the goods in the shop at Chakla Street, belonging to the insolvent and mortgaged among other things to the appellant for Rs. 2,05,000 and for the necessary provision for the costs of the parties of and incidental to this application and order thereon.

Mr. Raikes read the affidavit of Mahomed Salley Haji Jackeria Patel which, among other things, stated that the Commissioner, Mr. Justice Davar, had fixed the 10th November for the sale of the goods on belief that this appeal would be set down on the November board and would be disposed of before that date; when making that order His Lordship had remarked that he would not grant any further stay and that steps should be taken to have the appeal disposed of.

Their Lordships fixed the hearing for the 6th of December and the first respondent undertook not to sell goods till next Wednesday to enable the applicant to apply to the Commissioner in the Insolvency Court for a further stay. Costs of this application to be in the discretion of the Commissioner on such application.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate.

DECLARED A VAGRANT.

Henry Shaw, a European, was charged with having no visible means of subsistence and no fixed place of residence. He was declared a vagrant and sent to the Government Workhouse.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Inspector Morris charged James Thompson, a Canteen Manager on board H. M. S. "Prosperine," with criminal breach of trust in respect of three sums of money. A remand was granted till the 23rd instant to enable the Police to complete enquiries. The accused was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 800 and on a surety for a like amount.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

HIS FIFTH CONVICTION.

Superintendent O'Kieffe, charged Narayen Govind with theft of 76 pieces of brass, of the value of Rs. 7, the property of the Sun Mill. The accused was an operative in the Mill and he was searched as he passed through the gate. The metal was found on him. He pleaded guilty and admitted four previous convictions. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

GIRGAON.

Before the Hon'ble A. Hill Treves (Chairman), and Mr. Motilal J. S. Shroff.

LETTING OFF FIREWORKS IN PUBLIC PLACES.

Their Worships disposed of 45 cases, including those of letting off fireworks in public places.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. V. S. Joshi (Chairman), and J. F. Rodrigues.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, the majority of which also were those of letting off fireworks in public places.

THE INDO-BRISTISH INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On behalf of the Managing Committee of the Indo-British Institution, we beg to make an urgent appeal to the public of Bombay for funds, to enable them to carry on the work of educating, clothing, and feeding the children in this Institution and to continue the good work which it has done during the past 70 years.

There is no need to state here the objects and aims of this Institution, as they are so well-known, but we may briefly mention that the aim of those responsible for its management is to train and fit for a future life of usefulness, the children of English or Eurasian parents who are unable to pay the fees of more expensive schools, and also to provide a home and a sound education for those children who are fatherless, or destitute of both parents. The large majority of the boys and girls at present in the schools belong to the two latter classes and have to be entirely provided for.

The balance with the Hon. Treasurer at the end of October was only Rs. 1-12-4, and even then he had borrowed from a Special Fund, Rs. 44, so that in reality there was a deficit of Rs. 42-3-8.

The average expenses each month amount to Rs. 1,600 and the usual receipts are under Rs. 1,000. Our Government grant is not due until February next, so that we have to find Rs. 600 per month for the months of November, December, and January, over and above the usual donations and subscriptions.

This does not take into account the clothing of the children and an additional sum is urgently needed for this also. The boys specially are very sadly in need of new suits. One very generous subscriber has promised us the material for new khaki suits but of course, they will require making, and there is urgent need of white suits for Sundays, as well as other clothing for both boys and girls.

We place these facts before the public in the earnest hope that they will gladly do what they can to help these little ones, who are so much in need of sympathy and support.

There are, of course, many other calls upon you for help at this time of the year, but we feel that none have a greater claim than the children for whom we appeal.—Yours, etc.,

H. HUMPHREY,
Hon. Treasurer.
JOHN B. GLASS,
Hon. Secretary.

THE "CAMPAIGN"
KEYLESS LEVER WATCH
NICKEL SILVER OPEN FACE CASE RS. 20
STERLING SILVER OPEN FACE CASE RS. 30

Sterling Silver, Hunting Case, Rs. 34
" " Half-Hunting " " 37

This watch has a half plate movement, 15 ruby jewels, best chronometer compensation balance and tempered hair spring.

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 15.

The storm in the Bay is now off the Coast in the neighbourhood of Chittagong and is likely pass into Eastern Bengal to-day. It would appear to be very concentrated will probably only affect a small area in its own neighbourhood, where severe weather is probable.

The rainfall has been nearly general Burma and along the Coast at the head of the Bay. Cox's bazar reports six inches; Chittagong five, Akyab four and Bassein one.

Forecast.—The rainfall is likely to extend in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 15TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat being sown. Kharif harvest in progress.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat and rapeseed being sown. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop making good progress. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton picking general.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower in some places. Cotton crop making good progress.

Viramgam.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Unusually cool. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and picking partially begun.

Barsi.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli.—No further rain expected. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Wheat and food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good. Insects doing harm.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 15th November, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is higher than usual in the submontane districts; the minimum is above normal except at Rawalpindi and Amballa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is generally in excess night temperature is also higher than usual at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is in excess in Sind and generally normal elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in defect in Cutch and round the Gulf of Cambay but either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Day temperature is normal in West Central India but higher than usual over the rest of the division; night temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is in excess at Saugor and Raipur and normal or in defect at the other stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is in defect at most stations.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity continues in defect. Maximum temperature is nearly normal but the minimum is in defect at some stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Trichinopoly records 0·88" of rain. Light cloud has spread over Mysore, Malabar and the Carnatic but over the rest of the reporting area weather has been fine and dry.

Dry weather is likely nearly everywhere.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN H. E. E. PROCTER, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING,
Bombay, 16th November.

The Squadron will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana to-morrow Wednesday the 17th instant, at 7-15 a.m. punctually to form part of the Escort for H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General.

Dress.—Review Order White.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bo. L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY Lt.-Col. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 15th November.

315.—Detail for the week ending 20th instant.

Wednesday 17th instant.—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible to assist in lining the streets on the occasion of the arrival of H. E. the Viceroy.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with Helmets.

Friday, 19th instant.—All recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th November.

Drills for the week.
No. 1 and 2 Companies.

. . . . .

689 CORPS PARADE.

Tuesday the 16th inst. at 9 p.m.—Corps parade in the Town Hall Compound in Drill Order Khaki.

690 LINING OF STREETS.

Wednesday the 17th inst. at 7-30 a.m.—The Corps will parade as strong as possible at the Fort Head Quarters.

Dress Drill Order Khaki and Helmets Vide page 12 of Corps Rules.

691 E. E. COY.

The E. E. Coy. will parade at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 16th inst. at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

692 REGTL. COMMITTEE MEETING.

A Meeting of the Regimental Committee will be held at the B. V. A. Club, Apollo Bunder on Thursday the 18th inst. at 7 p.m. All members of the Committee are requested to attend.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., B. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—" is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

BY THE WAY.

A FORGOTTEN OXFORD REFORMER.

By the death, in his eighty-seventh year, of the Rev. T. J. Prout, student of Christ Church, there has passed away, not only one of our few remaining links with an almost pre-historic Oxford, but a forgotten protagonist of University reform. Mr. Prout was one of the three representatives of the students in their struggle to set the educational side of Christ Church free from the ecclesiastical trammels of the cathedral. The matter was at last amicably adjusted by a joint committee, on which the Canons were represented by Dr. Pusey. The late Mr. Prout held for many years the college living of Binsey, with his Studentship, and was a devotee of geology in the distant days when that science was strangely considered heretical.

THE LIBERATOR OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Boulogne has just been presented by the Argentine Republic with a statue of general San Martin, the Liberator. He was in the first instance a Liberator of Spain, being one of the officers who contributed to bring about the capitulation of Dupont at Baylen. Spain sent him to south America to suppress the revolts in the colonies, but he was converted to liberal ideas and joined the rebels. Among other feats of arms he captured Lima. He cherished the dream of a great South American Federation on the lines of the United States and met Bolivar at Guayaquil to discuss the matter. The conference ended in a quarrel and San Martin returned to Europe and lived at Boulogne where the died in 1850.

THE COMMONWEALTH BUILDING IN LONDON.

Now that the appointment of a High Commissioner for the Commonwealth in London is within measurable distance, the question of providing him with a suitable building has again come into prominence. It will be remembered that Sir William Lyne entered into negotiations with the London County Council for a section of the "island site" in the Strand but after protracted correspondence the parties were unable to agree on the price per foot, and Sir William closed the negotiations. But apparently the door is still open. A member of Mr. Deakin's Government is credited with saying: "No fresh offers have been received from the London County Council. If we receive a favourable offer we may do business." He added that the High Commissioner may come to London first, and occupy the present temporary offices "until able to advise us as to a suitable permanent building."

LADY HUNTINGDON'S COLLEGE RE OPENED.

Cheshunt College, which has been formally reopened as an Anglican theological seminary, has really undergone a Darwinian "reversion to type," because Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, founded her first college to train young Calvinists for the ministry of the Established Church. The present edifice, which stands aggressively opposite the parish church, has been gradually metamorphosed from an old Queen Anne country mansion, and possesses a tall campanile visible for miles around. On the banks of the New River, which flows past the grounds, is a square summer-house called "Dr. Watts's Wig," because supposed to be the cherished haunt where that divine composed some of his hymns.

PRESIDENT TAFT AS PREACHER.

President Taft is acquiring considerable experience as a preacher. A fortnight after his appearance in the pulpit of the Mormon Tabernacle he delivered an address at an open-air service in the court-house square at Fresno, California. The meeting was arranged by the local ministerial association, and nearly all the churches of the city were represented. The President, the "Christian World" says, took as his text, "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city." His main application of the passage was that popular government must always be a failure unless it is based upon sound common sense and the self-restraint that goes to make a good loser.

THE LION IN AFRICA.

Somebody said the other day, after reading of the slaughter of wild beasts by Mr. Roosevelt on his present expedition, that soon there would be no lions left in Africa. Mr. H. A. Bryden, an authority on the subject, evidently holds no such opinion. Notwithstanding the odds against him, he writes in "Chambers's Journal," the lion in Africa still roams over an immense extent of country. He yields slowly to civilisation, it is true; but in the wilder and more remote parts of the continent his reign is still practically unchallenged. It took two hundred years to drive the animal north of the Orange River. South of the Zambesi the last lion may perchance have disappeared within the next thirty or forty years.

GOOD FOR A HUNDRED YEARS AND MORE.

In many other parts of Africa, Mr. Bryden thinks, it may be safely anticipated that the roar of the lion will be heard for at least another hundred years; in some places possibly two hundred years may be nearer the mark. The lion in truth, dies hard. His destruction is only accomplished by sportsmen of great courage and determination, men who are experts in the use of the rifle and whose eyes and nerves may be depended upon in the last extremity of danger. Even with such as these, the lion is not always the loser.

SUNDAY CLOSING IN THE COLONIES.

The "Alliance Temperance Almanac for 1910" supplies in handy form a number of facts concerning the liquor traffic. About Sunday closing it is pointed out that in Newfoundland all public houses are closed on Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. In Victoria the bars of licensed premises are to be shut and locked during the whole of Sunday. In New South Wales liquor may be neither sold nor consumed on licensed premises on Sunday, nor upon Good Friday or Christmas Day, except during certain hours for sale for consumption off the premises. In Western Australia no person may sell liquor on a Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas Day, and justices may imprison any persons found drunk on those days. In Nova Scotia liquor may on Sunday be supplied only to a guest or lodger, at the public table at certain hours, and not even in the private room of a guest or lodger. In New Brunswick public-houses are closed from 7 p.m., on Saturday until 6 a.m., on Monday.

ELECTION DAY CLOSING.

In canada no liquor can be "sold or given at any hotel, tavern, or shop during the whole of any day on which any poll is begun, holden or proceeded with." Nova Scotia by a Provincial Act, goes further than the Dominion Law. "No sale or other disposal of liquor shall take place in any licensed premises within the limits of a polling district on any polling day for or at any Parliamentary election, or the election of a member for a legislative assembly, or any municipal election after the hour of nine o'clock of the evening previous to such day until seven o'clock in the morning of the next lawful day thereafter." Thus, if a poll took place on a Saturday in Nova Scotia, the public-houses would be closed from 9 p.m. on Friday until 7 a.m. on Monday. In New Brunswick the closing time is from 6 a.m. on the polling day until 6 a.m. on the next lawful day. In Newfoundland, any two justices, or any stipendiary magistrate, may order any publican to close his premises either during the whole day or any part of the day on which an election is either taking place or about to take place. In New South Wales all public-houses are to be closed during the hours of polling for the election of members to the Senate or to the House of Representatives. In Tasmania the public-houses are closed on the days on which "the general licensing poll" is taken.

THE TWENTY-FIVE BEST AUTHORS.

The "Gaulois" has just taken a plebiscite of its readers on the question, Who are the twenty-five greatest authors in the history of literature in all countries and all ages? The following are the favourites, in their order: Victor Hugo, Shakespeare, Racine, Corneille, Virgil, Moliere, Homer, Dante, Goethe, Bossuet, La Fontaine, Lamartine Chateaubriand, Voltaire, Cicero, Pascal, Musset, Balzac, Sophocles, Horace, Schiller Plato, Cervantes, Rousseau, Milton. An analysis of the list shows that it contains the names of thirteen Frenchmen, three Greeks, three Romans, two English and two German writers, one Italian, and one Spaniard. Feminists will notice with sorrow that no feminine name appears, though feminine names were eligible.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MODERN FASHION MORE MERCIFUL.

Fashion is far more merciful nowadays than she was wont to be in the past. To our grandmothers she might have been understood to say, "Wear this to show you are past fifty," and they obediently donned their heavy brocades and silks, their dowager bonnets and caps and mantles, which were almost equivalent to hanging a placard round their necks proclaiming the fact that they were on the downward grade of life. When Bath was at the heyday of its popularity, and the old pump room was the scene of brilliant gatherings, presided over by the autocrat in knee breeches—at whose nod even the proudest society beauties and the most dignified of aristocratic chaperones were wont to tremble—the attitude regarding "dowagerhood" was quite unmistakable.

ART OF KEEPING YOUNG.

We never hear how the woman of uncertain age faced the clause in Beau Nash's long list of rules that "the Elder ladies and Children be contented with a second bench at the Ball, as being past or not come to perfection"; but even powder, paint, and patches did not save them a crude acknowledgment of their years. Nowadays everything is done by Mme. la Mode to soften the blow, and one of the most striking evidences of what can be achieved with care is the extraordinary manner in which women well on in middle age keep the lissom slimness of their figures. Probably a great deal is owed to the art of the corsetiere writes a Paris correspondence. All the new corsets are evolved with that aim in view. They are of immense length over the hips, and as straight an effect as possible is given by the long lines from the bust to the edge.

THE VOGUE FOR SVELTESSE.

If the waist is a trifle larger this air of svelteese produced is well worth the sacrifice of an inch or two, and the fact is quite undetectable. The stout Englishwoman is besides, so rigid in the matter of diet that between one yearly visit to Aix or Marienbad and another she has very little opportunity to put on flesh or add more than a few ounces to her avoirdupois weight: and to a certain extent French women are adopting the same tactics. Englishwomen are, besides, leading the van in their determination not to give up such amusements as entail healthy exercise at the age which our grandmothers considered suitable for retirement, and this is probably another sapient reason why they keep their figures and their complexions for so much longer a period than heretofore. Even side issues are not to be ignored as factors in the same cause. Nowadays, when women take so much more important a part in public affairs, platform speaking and occasions of all kinds where they are the central figures, it is little to be wondered at that they are averse from allowing their personal appearance to "go, to pieces" without making a genuine effort to stay the process.

BEIGE COLOURED SPIDER'S WEB TULLE.

Black dresses, with just a touch of relief at the neck, are very popular with the couturiere just now, but it is not every one who can wear them with impunity. A dark woman, who has very little colour, looks insignificant at once in unrelieved sable garments, and should never face the test unless obliged. A very happy modification of the all-black craze was seen in the case of a beautiful gown fashioned of moire and mousseline-de-soie combined, both being introduced in black, with relieving touches. The underdress was of the latter mounted over a foundation of bleu roy in soft silk, the effect being what the French would call "discret" when seen through the folds of the mousseline. A deep plain border of black moire formed all the lower part of the jupe, being untrimmed and reaching to the knees, while it hung in soft folds round the feet. The corsage, which was made in one with the gown, had a band of black soutache keeping the folds close to the bust, and above this band the same finely drawn mousseline made a round decolletage from beneath which appeared a guimpe of the new spider's web tulle in a shade of beige. Nearly all the smart afternoon gowns have their own long wrap to accompany them and to this toilette was allied a coat of black moire lined throughout with soft silk in bleu roy to match the foundation of the gown, while the panels of the coat were supplemented with large motifs of soutache.

COSTUME OF INDIGO VELVET.

Dark clear indigo blue is another shade which has Dame Fashion on its side just now, and a handsome costume of velvet in this tone was made with a species of Russian blouse cut a little long and slightly full. This fastened on the left shoulder and obliquely across the front, the fulness being drawn in at the waist under a band broken at the sides. The edge of the coat was trimmed with black fox fur, which was carried across the front to the hem, and round the bottom edge of the coat as well as on the cuffs and collar, while the short walking skirt had a band of the same laid on the stitching of the deep border.

SERVIA AND THE POWERS.

M. Milovanovitch in London.

Reuter's representative has had a conversation with M. Milovanovitch, Servian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is on a mission, in the course of which he is visiting the principal European capitals. His Excellency was in London, when the mail left and was expecting to have an interview with Sir Edward Grey, at the Foreign Office.

The Minister stated that he had gone to London after concluding his work at Vienna and Berlin, and that on leaving that country in the course of a few days he intended going to Paris and Rome. The object of this journey was very different from that of the series of visits he paid to foreign capitals during the Balkan crisis. On this occasion his mission was of an informative character. His desire was to come into closer relations with leading men of affairs, and to obtain more precise information on question interesting Servia, and also to afford what information was needed about the situation in his own country.

It would thus be seen that his mission had no special or precise political object. It had not, as had been reported, any connection with a visit of King Peter to foreign Courts, nor was it connected with the issue of a Servian loan. On this subject Servia had a special delegate in Paris. While in Vienna he had to discuss especially the question of a treaty of commerce and the matter of frontiers, while in Paris, Rome, and London, he would, among other things refer to the Adriatic Railway. In Berlin, where it met with a sympathetic and cordial reception, he had no special questions to determine.

The Minister expressed himself as satisfied with the result of his visit to Austria-Hungary. It was the intention of the Government to conclude a treaty of commerce with Servia, but it was recognised that there were difficulties owing to the parliamentary situation, including the opposition of the agrarian centres. He expressed the hope, however, that these difficulties would be surmounted.

With regard to his visit to London the Foreign Minister said the circumstances were quite different from what they were when he was in England last year. His business was of a general character with no special political matter to discuss. He was glad however, to recall the sympathetic reception accorded to him in this country last year. Referring to the present situation, in Servia, M. Milovanovitch said:

The country has been shaken to the utmost by recent events, but we are now trying to regain our normal position; to consolidate our resources, and to give our attention to economic development, so that in the future we can count not only our own strength, but also on the sympathy of the Powers, to whom we have proved our vitality and our desire for progress. Our national sentiment has undergone no change, but last year there was an explosion.

With reference to the Ministerial change in Servia, M. Milovanovitch said that the foreign policy of the new Cabinet would remain the same as that of its predecessors.

Even in internal affairs (he added) there will scarcely be any alteration. The new Ministry is composed of two parties instead of four as in the case of the late Cabinet, but the new Ministers will follow exactly the same programme.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd October, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1908 of 109,296 maunds with an increase of Rs. 19,754 in the earnings.

THE TWO SERVICES.

The Admiralty have at last submitted to the inevitable in adopting measures for expediting the flow of promotion in the junior executive ranks. Stagnation has for some years past been felt among lieutenants, and the position has now become so deplorable that the problem of solving the congested state of the list admitted of no further delay. Even as it is a considerable proportion of the establishment of 1,700 lieutenants can entertain no hope of advancement, although under the new regulations for facilitating the flow of promotion something at least has been done towards quickening zeal, which showed signs of decline arising from discouragement. The decision to promote 24 commanders and 45 lieutenants annually for the next three years, irrespective of whatever casual vacancies occur in these ranks, will afford welcome relief, and, the special inducement made to commanders to retire early may be reasonably expected to accelerate advancement. On the other hand, if the maximum establishment of lieutenants is to be increased from 1,700 to 1,900 it is difficult to understand how any permanent benefit will accrue from the new regulations. This point may be capable of a satisfactory explanation but on the face of it the Admiralty seem to be giving something with one hand that they are taking away with the other.

THE ENGINEERING BRANCH.

A rearrangement of appointments in the higher ranks of the engineering branch has been occasioned by the retirement of Engineer Rear-Admiral James Bennett. This officer has only been attached to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth a little over a year, and by his retirement the service will lose a zealous and efficient representative of the old engineering class. His successor is Engineer Rear-Admiral Wishart, head of the engineering department at Devonport Dockyard. The field of selection for the principal engineering appointments at the home ports is very circumscribed, and if the status of manager of the engineering department at Devonport, which has consequently become vacant, is to be maintained without a break, there is no alternative to the selection of Engineer Rear-Admiral E. Little, the junior of his rank. Against this, however, has to be set the fact that Engineer Rear-Admiral Wishart was promoted to this rank subsequent to his taking over the position in July, 1907, and to this circumstance may be attributed the opinion which prevails in the highest official circles at the western dockyard that the successor to the managing engineer is "a very dark horse."

HOW FOREIGN SPIES WORK.

It is gratifying to find that, as a first step the Admiralty are taking all necessary precautions to ensure secrecy in respect to the firing experiments which are shortly to be carried out with the old battleship "Edinburgh" as a target. Articles dealing with the matter of general secrecy, or lack of precaution, at our dockyards, recently published in home press have shown the public how lax we are in this direction; and if the authorities will follow up the precautions being taken to safeguard the experiments with the "Edinburgh," with like precautions generally, those articles will not have been written in vain. It was pointed out at the time of the visit of the fleet to the Thames, a few months ago, that it would be quite an easy thing for a foreign spy to get shown over the "Dreadnought," with a crowd, in a way that would enable a shrewd shipbuilder to pick up many wrinkles, in regard to her general structure and outfit, that had been as carefully concealed as possible during the whole period of her construction. It is at such times and places as these that the greatest discretion is needed; and some strict general rules should be drawn up and enforced, rather than decisions should rest with individual captains or their unsuspecting juniors in temporary command during the captain's absence on leave or duty. This is especially the case when ships are serving abroad and visiting foreign ports. The employes of naval contractors and bumboatmen are frequently allowed to roam freely about a British man-of-war on "business."

A CAPITAL IDEA.

The naval authorities at Portsmouth are carrying out some highly important work at that port in canvasing the householders of the town who have suitable houses for the purpose, as to their willingness to provide sleeping accommodation in time of pressure on the public institutions, such as the Sailors Homes and Rests, and private owned restaurants and temperance hotels, etc. It is well known that at certain times of the year, when a large number of warships are brought together at Spithead for reviews and other functions, the sleeping accommodation at the homes and rests is totally inadequate; and men willingly sleep on the floors of the reception and dining-rooms rather than be driven to the filthy houses and moral degradation associated with the surroundings and company to be found in slumland, which was all their predecessors had open to them. Householders are now being asked if they will save the fleetmen from this necessity at such times of pressure by registering the number of beds they would be prepared to let at 1s per night per head, so that this information might be given to the men before they leave their ships for night leave. The provision of good accommodation for sailors and marines at such times may well be counted as a patriotic duty; for its tendency must be towards the moral uplifting of the men, who would sometimes otherwise be driven to seek shelter in most undesirable quarters. We understand that Major Harkness, who has had much experience at this work of providing suitable quarters for men at other towns when he was serving in a seagoing fleet, is at the head of the work being done at Portsmouth, and he is being assisted by a staff of officers and petty officers.

ARMY FOOTBALL TEAMS.

A prominent German staff officer, who spent a three weeks' vacation in England, has expressed surprise that football teams are not officially maintained as a part of army athletics. His interest in the matter is due to the order inspired, it is understood, by the Kaiser, and issued by the German War Department about two months ago, that the game should be encouraged in all ranks of the army as freely as possible, and consequently arrangements are being made to run teams in connection with all the principal garrison towns of Germany, during the ensuing winter. Nevertheless this officer has the greatest admiration for the manner in which the game is organised and played all over England.

A PAINSTAKING MEDICAL OFFICER.

The retirement of Bridge-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Harrison, of the Grenadier Guards, cannot be allowed to pass without a few words of testimony as to his worth. No more painstaking and courteous officer is to be found in the Army Medical Service; in season and out of it his heart has been in his work, and his dealings with all his subordinates, as well as with his patients, have been uniformly kind, sympathetic, and attentive. No mean responsibility and power are attached to a medical charge and command such as Colonel Harrison has had, and it is much achieved that acknowledgedly he has discharged the duties of his office to the satisfaction of all with whom he has been associated, be they of senior or junior rank.

THE BEDFORDS.

The command of the 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, recently vacated by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas R. Fowle, has been filled by the transfer and promotion of an outside officer, Brevet-Colonel Francis John De Gex, from second in command of the 2nd Battalion West Riding Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Fowle has been placed on half-pay at his own request, although he had still three years to serve. It will be remembered that attention has been called in the House of Commons to the affairs of the Bedfordshire Regiment, and a suicide in the battalion a few weeks ago caused some sensation. It is a significant fact also that Colonel De Gex will be the fourth "outsider" specially promoted to command a battalion of the Bedfords in less than nine years. During the South African War new chiefs were introduced into both battalions.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

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The Goerz "Pagor" Binocular has all the properties expected in the finest type of prismatic field glass, though smaller in size than the present Trieder Binoculars, or indeed, any other Prism glass. The "Pagors" are hand telescopes which are no larger than the ordinary opera glass. Small, handy, and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in a pocket or in a lady's wrist bag without its weight or its size proving inconvenient. Small as the glass is, it is optically perfect. Its definition is particularly sharp and clear, and is equal from edge to edge of the picture. It has a large field of view nine times greater than that of the ordinary type of field glass while the power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in the glasses of the same size.

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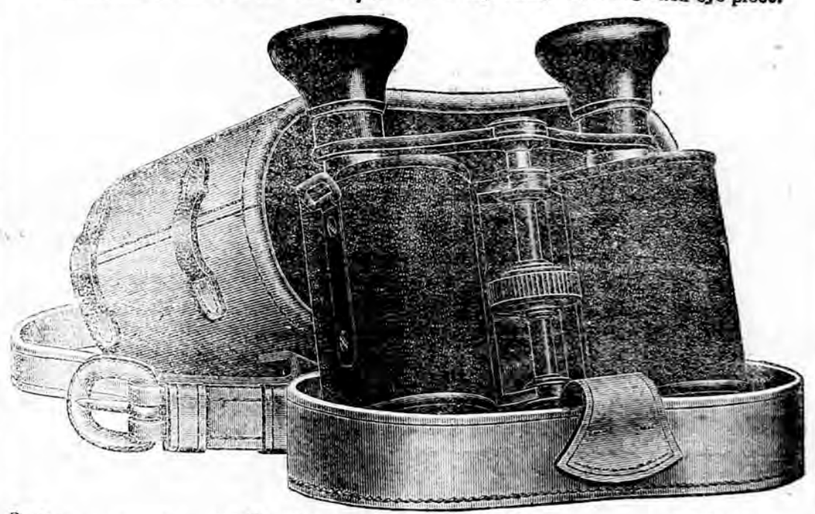

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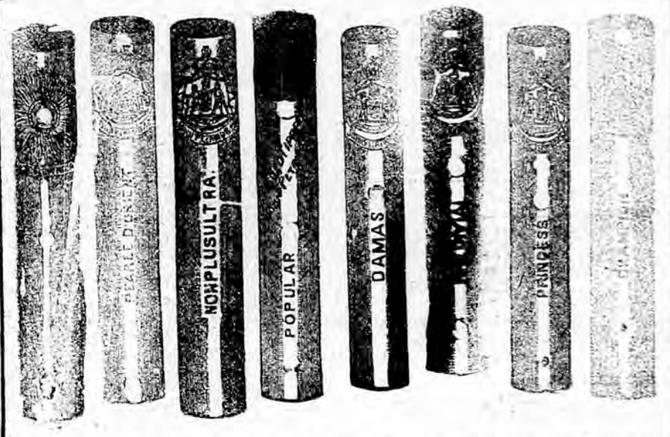

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This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or debility or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly carnivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of languor and incompetency. Price Rs. 6 four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

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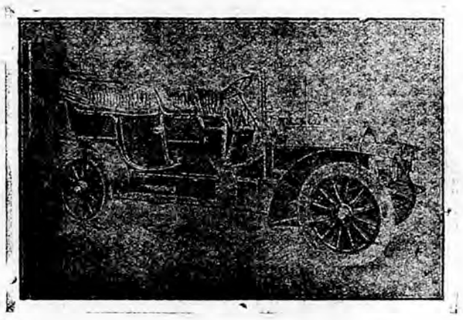

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or restrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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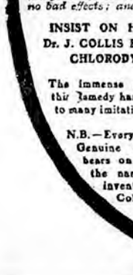

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MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

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FOR THE HAIR

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